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Poetry.

A BEAUTIFUL POEM.

The following verses breathe, in every line, the spirit of true poetry. It is not often we have the pleasure of placing any thing before our readers which we can so confidently commend to their good taste.—PROV. JOURNAL.

"It hath been already of old Time."
Solomon.

BY MISS S. S. JACOBS.

I mourn that this world changes not; that still
Its beauty and its sorrows are the same;
Ever the torrent seems to wear the hill;
And the sun dries the torrent. But I came,
The hill was there, nor was the torrent tame.
But, sparkling cooler down the mountain side,
For that it scorned the great sun's thirsty flame,
Its eager task continually it plied;
While swelled the lofty hill in unabated pride.

The forest trees are transient things and frail;
(So the book told me, ere I closed the page.)
Last year the willow leaves were wan and pale,
I'll make to their lost place a pilgrimage,
And changed, dead trees shall read a lesson sage,
Of change and death. No paler than before
I found the willow leaves, nor sign of age
Within the woods; immortal green they wore
And the strong mighty roots the giant branches bore.

The rock endureth with its mantle mossy,
Nature's soft velvet for the poor man's tread;
The grass abideth tapering and glossy,
And, from the butterfly you thought was dead,
Lo! not a grain of shining dust is fled—
But clouds, and snows, and subtle harmonies,
And western winds with dewy perfumes fed,
And shadows, and their twins, realities,
And fickle human hearts, sure there is change in these.

The gentle air fann'd Sappho's fevered cheek,
That seems its virgin kiss to breathe on mine;
That cloud is not new born; its roseate streak
Decked a sweet sunset in fair Palestine,
When Abram's Sarah, 'neath the shadowing pine,
Watching its glories, showed them to her lord,
That night the beaming messenger divine
Came down; and heaven sat at earthly board,
Gladdening the patriarch's heart with high prophetic word.

Wears not the sky the vaulted majesty,
That greatly circled greater Homer's brow?
And the soft murmurs of the sleepy sea
Soothed Dante's soul of storms. The heavens allow
No novel splendors. Every star that now
Looks miracles of beauty, in intense
And steely radiance, saw the Chaldee bow;
The princely, poet heart, whose finer sense
Sublimely owned the "Pleiades" sweet influence.

But sun, and cloud, river, and tree, and stream,
Rock, wind and mountain, earth, and sea, and heaven,
Ephemeral things, and perishable seem
To the strong human nature God has given.
The breast that fired man first, the wondrous leaven
That makes "red clay" lord of its kindred earth,
Immortal in its essence, lasteth even
As He lasts, whose great impulse sent it forth.
There is no change in man since fallen man had birth.

And youthful lovers still in Paradise
Walk hand in hand like those of early day,
Till the stern-missioned angel shall arise,
The vision and the music pass away.
The heart's short summer gone, no effort may
In festive pomp of dewy fruits and flowers,
The frost-struck, and the faded world array.
Self-exiled are we too, from Eden's bowers,
And Adam's wanderings, and Eve's woes are ours.

Still for her infant children Rachel weeps;
Still sighs sad Ruth "amid the alien corn;"
Still Aiah's daughter generous vigils keep;
The father hails his prodigal's return;
Still Peter's soul with penitence is torn,
Humanity has lost no grief, nor joy,
Partings are painful now as on the morn
When Hector bade, upon the walls of Troy,
Andromache farewell, and kissed his blooming boy.

To meet is bliss, as when, beside old Nile,
Joseph his soul of tenderness outpoured;
Still Stephen dies with calm, forgiving smile;
Still radiant Esther braves her tyrant lord.
No change.—No change.—Upon the self same chord
Life's overture is played; Life's pattern wrought
In the same figures, wearisome, abhorred.
"BUT WE SHALL ALL BE CHANGED." Such sounds I caught.
All changed? Sublimer truth the Hebrew never taught.

Miscellaneous.

[From the New York Observer.]

The Sacred Mountains; Mount Ararat.

BY THE REV. J. T. HEADLEY.

There are some mountains standing on this sphere of ours that seem almost conscious beings, and if they *would* but speak, and tell what they have seen and felt, the traveller who pauses at their base would tremble with awe and alarm.

For some good reason, the Deity has usually chosen mountain summits, and those which are isolated, as the theatre where he made the grandest exhibitions of himself. It may be because those grand and striking features in nature fix the locality of events so that they never can fade from the memory of man. The giving of the law needs no lofty column of stone to commemorate it. Mount Ararat lifts its awful form towards the clouds, a perpetual, unwasting monument. God's exhibition of himself to the awe-struck prophet, as he passed by him heralded by the storm, the earthquake and the flame, needs no pyramid, to fix the locality in history. Mount Horeb tells where the Almighty dimmed his glory and covered the human face with his fearful hand, so that his brightness might not destroy the being that would gaze on him. The transfiguration of the God-man requires no pillar of brass to arrest the eye and aid the senses as man contemplates the spot where the wondrous scene transpired, Mount Tabor is its everlasting memorial. Thus do mountain summits stand the silent, yet most eloquent historians of heaven and earth.

Another reason why mountains have been chosen by the Deity for his most solemn revelations, may be that their solitude and far removal from human interruption and the sounds of busy life, render them better fitted for such communications than the plain and the city.

The first in the list of sacred mountains is Mount Ararat. The first named summit in human history, it emerges from the flood and lifts its head over the water to look down on all coming generations to the end of time. Whether it was changed in that mighty convulsion which drowned the world, or whether the lofty peak which saw the swelling waters and marked their steady rise remained the same, we know not. At all events, the mountain looked down on the swaying world at its feet, as cities floated from their foundations, and came dashing against its sides, and beheld a wilder scene than ever covered a battle-field, as it heard and saw *six generations* shriek and sink together. But whatever may have been its *former* history, it now stands the only memorial of the flood.—Rising like a sugar loaf from the plain, its top is covered with perpetual snow, and has seldom been profaned by human feet. But there was a time when the sea rolled over it, and mightier waves than ever yet swept the sea, thundered high above its crown.

Though the immediate appearance of a flood that should submerge the world was an event that staggered human belief, yet Noah, obedient to the voice of heaven, began his ark of safety. There is no one who does not lament that there is not a fuller antediluvian history. We merely catch the summits of events, and are told of some half a dozen things that happened, while all the rest is wrapped in impenetrable mystery. We are told that the world was drowned, but the particulars of that terrific scene are left entirely to the imagination. It is only by the declaration of the apostle, that men were busy at their usual occupations, "eating and drinking, and marrying and given in marriage, till the flood came and swept them away," that we get any data by which we can form any true conception of the catastrophe. Yet this statement is worth every thing, and with it before me, I have sometimes thought I could almost paint the scene. Noah, whose head was whitened by the frosts of six centuries, laid the foundation of his huge vessel on a pleasant day, when all was serene and tranquil. The fields were smiling in verdure before his eyes; the perfumed breezes floated by, and the music of birds and the sounds of busy life were about him, when he, by faith alone, laid the first beam of that structure that was to sail over a buried planet.—When men, on inquiring the design of that huge edifice, were told its purpose, they could hardly credit their senses, and Noah, though accounted by all a very upright and respectable man, became a jest for children. As the farmer returned at evening from the fields, and the gay citizen of the town drove past, they christened it "Noah's folly." Those more aged and sober shook their heads wisely, saying, "The old man is mad." Even the workmen engaged upon it laughed as they drove the nails and hewed the plank, yet declared they cared not as long as the foolish old man was able to pay. Still the ark went up, and the day's wonder ceased to be talked about.—When it was finished, and curiosity satisfied, it was dismissed from the mind as a passing folly.

Yet I have wondered sometimes what people thought when they saw the beasts of the field and the forest, and fowls of the air, even the venomous serpent and the strong-limbed lion, coming in pairs to the ark. This must have staggered them amazingly, and made the ark for a while a fresh topic of conversation. At length the patriarch with his family entered—the door was shut in the face of the world, and he sat down on the strength of a single promise to await the issue. That night the sun went down over the green hills as beautiful as ever, and the stars came out in the blue sky, and nature breathed long and peacefully. In the morning the sun rose in undimmed splendor and mounted the heavens. Deep within the huge structure, Noah could hear the muffled sound of life without.—The lowing of herds came on his ear, and the song of the husbandman going to his toil, and the rapid roll of carriage wheels as they hurried past, and perhaps the ribald shout and laugh of those without, as they expended their wit on him and his ark together. To say nothing of the improbability of the event, the idea was preposterous that such a helmless affair could outride a wrecked world. Thus day after day passed on until a week had gone by, but still the faith of that old man never shook. At length the sky became overcast, and the gentle rain descended—to Noah the beginning of the flood, to the world a welcome shower. The farmer, as he housed his cattle, rejoiced in the refreshing moisture, while the city never checked its gaiety, or the man of wealth his plans. But as the rain continued day after day, and fell faster and fiercer on the drenched earth, and the swollen streams went surging by, men cursed the storm that seemed determined never to break up. The lowlands were deluged: the streams broke over their banks, bearing houses and cattle away on their maddened bosoms. Wealth was destroyed and lives lost, till men talked of ruined fortunes, famine and general desolation; but still it rained on. Week after week it came pouring from the clouds till it was like one falling sheet of water, and the inhabitants could no longer stir from their doors. The rich valleys that lay along the rivers were flooded, and the peasants had sought the eminences around for safety. Yet still the water rose around them, till all through the valley nothing but little black islands of human beings were seen on the surface. Oh, then what fierce struggles there were for life among them. The mother lifted her infant above her head, while she strove to maintain her uncertain footing in the sweeping waters; the strong crowded off the weak as each sought the highest point; while the living mass slowly crumbled away till the water swept smooth and noiselessly above them all. Men were heard talking of the number of lives lost and the amount of wealth destroyed, and that such a flood had not happened in the remembrance of the oldest man. No one yet dreamed of the high grounds being covered, least of all the mountains. To drown the world it must rain till the ocean itself was filled above its level for miles, and so men feared it not, and sought for amusement within doors till the storm should abate. Oh, what scenes of vice and shame and brutality and revelry did that storm witness in the thronged city, and what unhallowed songs mingled in the pauses of the blast that swept by.

But at length another sound was heard that sent paleness to every cheek, and chained every tongue in mute terror. It was a far distant roar, faint but fearful, yet sounding more distinct and ominous every moment, till it filled the air. The earth trembled and groaned under it as if an earthquake was on its march, and ever and anon came a crash as if the "ribs of nature" were breaking. Nearer and louder and more terrible it grew, till men forgetting alike their pleasure and anger, rushed out in the storm whispering "The flood! the flood"—and lo, a new sea, the like of which no man had ever seen before, came rolling over the crouching earth. Stretching from horizon to horizon, as far as the eye could reach, losing itself like a limitless wall in the clouds above, it came pouring its green and massive waters onward, while the continual and rapid crush of falling forests and crushed cities and upturn mountains, that fell one after another in its passage, and the successive shrieks that pierced the heavens, rising even above the deafening roar of the on-rushing ocean, as city after city, and kingdom after kingdom disappeared, made a scene of terror and horror inconceivable, indescribable. "*The fountains of the great deep were broken up.*"

But the last cry of human agony was at length hushed—ocean met ocean in its flow, and the waves swept on without a shore. Oh, what a wreck was there! the wreck of ten thousand years, with its cities, its cultivated fields and mighty population. Not shivered masts and broken timbers, the wreck of some gallant vessel, were seen on that turbulent surface, but the fragments of a crushed and broken world. It was a noble wreck—splendid cities and towers, gorgeous palaces, gay apparel, the accumulated wealth and luxury of twenty centuries strewing the bosom of the deluge, like autumn leaves the surface of some forest stream.

But amid the sudden midnight that had wrapped the earth, and the frenzy of the elements, and utter overthrow and chaos of all things, there was one heart that beat as calmly as in sleep; one brow over which no breath of passion or of fear passed; for in the solitary ark that lifted to the heaving billow, the aged patriarch knelt in prayer. Amid the surging of that fierce ocean his voice may not have been heard by mortal ear, but the light of faith shone round his aged form, and the moving lip spoke a repose as tranquil as childhood's on the bosom of maternal love. The patriarch's God ruled that wild scene, and Noah felt his frail vessel quiver in every timber, without one tremor himself. Upborne on the flood, the heaven-protected ark rose over the buried cities and mountains, and floated away on a shoreless deep. Like a single drop of dew this round sphere of ours hung and trembled—a globe of water in mid heaven. I have often wondered what the conversations were during the long days and nights that lonely ark was riding on the deep. As it rose and fell on the long protracted swell, massive ruins would go thundering by, whole forests sink and rise with the billows, while ever and anon an upturn hill, as borne along by the resistless tide it struck a buried mountain, would loom for a moment like some black monster over the waves, then plunge again to the fathomless bottom. Amid this wreck and these sights, the ark sailed on in safety. How often in imagination have I pictured it in the deluge at midnight. To a spectator what an object of interest it would have been. Round the wide earth the light from its solitary windows was the only indication of life that remained. One moment it would be seen far up on the crest of the billow, a mere speck of flame amid the limitless darkness that environed it, and then disappear in the gulfs below as if extinguished forever. Thus that gentle light would sink and rise on the breast of the deluge, the last, the only hope of the human race. Helmless, and apparently guideless, its wreck seemed inevitable—but the sea never rolled that could extinguish that star-like beam that told where the ark still floated. Not even the strong wind that the Almighty sent over the water to dry it up, driving it into billows that stormed the heavens, could sink it. Though it shook like a reed in their strong grasp, and floundered through the deep gulfs, it passed unerringly on to the summit of that mountain on which it was to rest; and at length struck ground and ceased its turbulent motion.

Noah waited a week, and then sent forth a raven to explore the deep.—Though the waters still swept from mountain to mountain, the myriad carcases that floated on the surface furnished both food and resting place, and he returned no more. He then sent forth a dove.—It darted away from the place of its long confinement, and sped on rapid wing over the flood, now turning this way, and now that, looking in vain with its gentle eye for the green earth, and at last turned back towards the ark of rest. The tap of its snowy wing was heard on the window, and the patriarch reached forth his hand and took it in. The fierce pantings of its mottled breast, and its drooping pinions, told too well that the earth gave no place of repose. But the second time it was sent abroad it returned with an olive leaf in its mouth, showing that the earth had risen from its burial, and was sprouting again in verdure. Then the patriarch went forth with his family and stood on Mount Ararat, and lo, the earth was at his feet, but how changed. Cut into gorges which showed where the strong currents swept, and piled into ridges, it bore in every part marks of the power that had ravaged it. Noah and his family were alone in the world, and he built an altar there on the top of the solitary mountain, and lifted his voice in prayer, and the Almighty talked with him as "friend talketh with friend," bidding him go forth and occupy the earth. And as the flame of the sacrifice arose from the mountain top bearing the patriarch's prayer heaven-ward, the promise was given that the earth should never again be swept by a deluge, and lo, God's signet ring appeared in the clouds, arching the man of God, and shown as a warrant that the covenant should never be broken.

Baptized by the flood—consecrated by the altar—illumined by the first fresh rainbow, Mount Ararat stood a *sacred* mountain on the earth.

The Moon in Lord Rosse's Telescope.—Dr. Scoresby, of Ireland, whose admirable discourses on Astronomy have been arranged after the examination of the stellar system through the magnificent instrument of Lord Rosse, remarks, in a recent lecture, that, with regard to the lunar orb, every object on the moon's surface is now distinctly to be seen; and he had no doubt that under very favorable circumstances it would be so with objects sixty feet in height. On its surface were craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks, and masses of stone almost innumerable. He had no doubt whatever that if such a building as he was then in were upon the surface of the moon, it would be rendered distinctly visible by these instruments. But there were no signs of habitations such as ours; no vestiges of architectural remains, to show that the moon is, or ever was, inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. It presented no appearances which could lead to the supposition that it contained any thing like the green fields and lovely verdure of this beautiful world of ours. There was no water visible; not a sea, or a river, or even the measure of a reservoir for supplying town or factory: all seemed desolate. Hence would arise the reflection in the mind of the Christian philosopher, why had this devastation been?—*Boston Transcript.*

Counterfeit Money.—One of the most certain and easiest modes of detecting counterfeit silver money is to draw the edge of a sharp pen-knife across the surface. If *good*, it will cut like a "rich old cheese;" if counterfeit, the edge of the knife will catch, as if it had come across some hard substance.

A Day's Work.—Mrs. Hannah Perry, wife of Seth Perry, of Hanson, Mass., *ninety-one years of age*, in January last, performed in one day the following labor lately:—The week's washing for a family of four persons, spun one skein of yarn upon an old fashioned spinning-wheel, walked a mile and picked a quart of whortleberries, and returned in season to prepare the family supper!

How to manage it.—"Mother! mother! here's Zeke fretting the baby.—Make him cry again, Zeke, then mother will give him some sugar, and I'll take it away from him—then he'll squall—and mother will give him more, and you can take that, and we'll both have some."

THE FAULTS OF CHILDREN.

It may be well to drop a hint against the folly and impropriety of making the faults of your children the subject of conversation with other people. Nothing can be more unkind and injudicious. If you wish your children to reform and improve, you must throw a shield round their character. However foolishly they may have acted, let them see that you are anxious to keep open the way for their return to propriety and respectability. Many a youth has been hardened and driven to a reckless despair by being tauntingly upbraided before strangers, with misconduct, which never needed, and, therefore, ought never to have been known beyond his own family. On the other hand, many a wanderer has been encouraged to return, by observing, in those most injured by his follies, a general readiness cordially to reinstate him in their esteem, and to shield his reputation from the reproaches of others. It is not wise for a mother either to boast of the excellence, or to publish the faults, of her children—but rather to ponder them in the heart; to mention them only at the throne of mercy, there to implore grace to confirm what is right and correct what is wrong, and, in all things, to make plain before her face the way of her own present duty in reference to them.—*S. School Jour.*

CONSCIENCE.

Be sure none can taste the sweetness nor feel the pleasures, of a good conscience, but only they that have it. It is easy enough to talk much of conscience, to plead and argue for it, and to pretend highly to it, who nevertheless know nothing of it; for they that that make the greatest noise about it, have commonly the least cause to do so, unless it be to make others believe that of them, which they themselves know to be false. It is often fast asleep, and takes no notice at all what a man doth or doth not; and if it happen to be roused up and awakened it often rages and grows furious, driving him headlong into horror and despair: it commonly excuseth when it ought to condemn, or else condemns when it ought to excuse us: it is very gentle and indifferent in the most important affairs, but in things of lesser moment, or of real indifference, it frets and fumes, and so makes men mighty serious in trifling, but very trifling in the most serious things.—*Beveridge.*

Love and a Pug Nose.—A countryman, with a pug nose of most aspiring pretensions, and rather large in its dimensions, went to a surgeon in Cincinnati, the other day, and after a detailed story of the trouble which the upward turn at the base of his "pyramid rhinocerostic" gave him, insisted on its being pared down. The surgeon remonstrated, but it was of no use; his sweetheart had taunted him about his pug, and he was determined to rid himself of it, if surgery could accomplish it. Being so urged, the surgeon consented to operate, and after two trials, succeeded in removing so much of the nose, that what was left became pleasing in the eyes of its possessor, and he went on his way rejoicing.

THE LAST FIGHT.

Bill Stumps threatened to thrash Tom Handy. Tom, who was a steamboat pilot, heard of it, and seeing a crowd gathered, one day, at the settlement where Stumps lived, Handy rounded too his boat, tied it to a tree, and went ashore.

"Bill Stumps," exclaimed Handy, coming directly to the business in hand, "you want to thrash me, don't you?"

"Why no, Tom, not's I knows on—you hain't done me nothin' perticular, as I knows on."

"Well, Bill, if you don't want to whip me, I feel jest like whipping you, and I'll give you one dollar and the tu fust liks, if you'll stand up to me."

"I'll do it, hoss!" exclaimed Bill, stripping for the fight. Two stalwart fellows were selected for seconds, or to see fair play. Tom paid over to Bill his dollar, and stood up. Bill drew off and popped Tom in the eye, knocking him down.—Tom rose and stood up like an honest man, for the other lick. Bill popped him in the other eye, with the same effect; but no sooner had he done so than he sung out "nuff! nuff! take him off! take him off!" The seconds, as in duty bound, caught Tom and held him fast; the fight was ended; one party had cried "enough."

Tom Handy went on board the "Snorter" with two bunged eyes, and with a lesson of wisdom that lasted him as long as he lived. He never offered a premium to fight after that.

A friend of our's, who had ordered his servant to have eggs boiled soft for breakfast, was greeted, after having waited with exemplary patience, with—"It's no use your ringing for them eggs agin—I have had them down an hour, and they won't bile soft!"

Remarkable Coincidence.—It is remarkable that one vote carried the tariff of 1824; one vote the tariff of 1828; one vote in each house carried the tariff of 1842; and by one vote in the Senate the tariff of 1846 has become a law.

The Press.—The following beautiful sentence is from a leader in the Philadelphia North American:

The Ganges is a worshipped stream, and its waters, even when covered with bloated and bleached corses, are regarded as of power to purify and consecrate: the press in like manner, while it embodies and sweeps onward much that spreads pestilence and moral death, is regarded by many with superstitious reverence, and has, when thus perverted, a power of evil which cannot be regarded without terror.

An Extraordinary Lusus Nature.—We are assured upon most respectable and reliable authority, that a very extraordinary and interesting case to the medical faculty has occurred at Little York, Pennsylvania. The head of a fœtus, furnished with hair and teeth, has protruded itself through the side of a little girl, only eight years old! It is supposed that the fœtus must have been absorbed into the system of the child in the womb, and to have grown with her growth until Nature has taken these means of relieving her of the burthen. This explanation, though attended with many difficulties, which will be readily understood by those acquainted with such subjects, seems to be the only rational one that can be given in the case. The information came to a gentleman in this city in a letter from an acquaintance in Little York. The case is of the most extraordinary character.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Not to be Cheated Twice!—At a recent meeting of the Democratic citizens of Columbia county, Pa.—a county which in 1844 gave a majority of 1620 to the Polk Electoral Ticket—a resolution was adopted against the M'Kay Tariff; and another, boldly declaring that the meeting *would support "no man for President or Vice President of the United States, or for Congress, who is opposed to protection to American Manufactures and Coal, or whose principles are of a doubtful character on this subject."*

The Volunteer Forces.—We understand, says the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, the volunteers now in service will be divided between the two new Major Generals as follows:—Gen. Patterson to command those from the States of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas. Gen. Butler to command those from the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Louisiana.

They have a newspaper in Oregon.—It is called the *Spectator*, and is edited by WM. G. T'VAULT, Esq., who acts as Prosecuting Attorney, and Post Master General of the Territory besides. The motto of the paper is "Westward the Star of Empire takes its way," and truly when we see what has already taken place on the shores of the mighty Pacific, we must acknowledge that the motto is altogether correct.

Killed by a Runaway Slave.—The Washington (Pa.) Patriot learns that a fugitive slave from Maryland, was pursued and overtaken in Somerset county, in this State, by a man named Holland, a wagoner from Ohio, who was tempted by the reward offered, $150. When they reached M'Carty's tavern, the slave attempted to escape, but was caught by Holland while in the act of climbing a fence. The slave then drew a long knife, which he had concealed about his person, and plunged it into Holland's heart, causing his death instantly. He made good his escape, immediately pursued by the people of the neighborhood, who, at nightfall, had surrounded him, but in the darkness he eluded their vigilance, and is now beyond their reach.

A Large Establishment.—The New York Morning News says: "The Nonkeag Cotton Company have erected, at Salem, Mass., an edifice which contains twelve thousand panes of glass, two millions two hundred thousand bricks, and has four halls capable of holding twelve thousand persons each.

Curious Statistics.—It is stated in the La Reforme, a French publication, that of 33 millions of people in France, 27 millions do not drink wine; 31 millions never taste sugar; 20 millions never wear shoes; 31 millions never eat meat; 18 millions eat no wheaten bread; and four millions are clothed in rags.

Education.—It is stated that in the United States 1 child in every 4 goes to school: in France, 1 in 20; in Poland, 1 in 78; in Russia, 1 in 367, that one being a noble. In Prussia, it ought to have added, *every* child is sent to a place of education.

Never know where to find him.—The Mayor of a diminutive city called to consult a legal friend with regard to the method of quelling riotous proceedings, which were growing ungovernable.

"Why," said the lawyer, "do you not appeal to the *posse comitatus?*"

"Well, that's what I've thought of—but, hang the fellow, *I never knew where to find him!*"

Tariff Meeting.

Pursuant to public notice the Citizens of Gettysburg, friendly to an adequate Protection of American Industry from a ruinous competition with Foreign Pauper Labor, convened in the Court-house on Friday evening the 31st of July, for the purpose of adopting such measures as might be deemed best adapted to the exigency occasioned by the Repeal of the Tariff of 1842 and the enactment of Mr. M'Kay's "Bill for the reduction of duties on imports." On motion of Hon. JAMES COOPER, the meeting was organized by appointing Col. ROBERT COBEAN, President; THOMAS WARREN and JOHN WEIGLE, Vice Presidents; and *D. A. Buehler* and *D. M'Conaughy*, Secretaries.

D. M. SMYSER, Esq. after a few appropriate and eloquent remarks upon the ruinous consequences that must ensue to the Industrial interests of the country from the passage of the new Tariff Law, and the necessity of a union of effort upon the part of all friends of the Protective Policy to remedy and ward off, so far as may be practicable, the evils threatened, moved the adoption of the following Preamble and Resolutions:

WHEREAS, the interests and the industry of Pennsylvania are vitally and essentially connected with the system of Protection to American labor and laborers; and whereas, on the subject of the duty and the policy of extending adequate protection to such, there is no difference of opinion among the people composing the two great political parties of Pennsylvania, however they may be temporarily misled or deceived by designing men: Therefore,

Resolved, That we look upon the passage by Congress of the Bill to reduce the duties on imports, commonly known as M'Kay's Bill, as striking a fatal blow at the interests of American labor and industry, and especially at those interests of our own State, which are dependent upon Protection for their prosperity and success; and that it therefore becomes the bounden and sacred duty of every Pennsylvanian, without distinction of party, to do all in his power to avert or break the force of the impending blow.

Resolved, That to this end, all the energies of Pennsylvania ought immediately and unremittingly to be directed to the work of procuring a repeal of the law above mentioned, and a restoration of the act of 1842 with such modifications, in its details, if any be necessary, as may be deemed wise and salutary.

Resolved, That with the accomplishment of such an enterprise, no mere party objects or interests ought to be suffered to interfere, but that all, Democrats and Whigs, should, and, we trust, will, stand shoulder to shoulder, whilst all unite their voices to swell the cry of "REPEAL!" in response to the appeal of Hon. SIMON CAMERON, one of our Senators in Congress, and in obedience to the dictates of an enlightened self-interest and sound State policy.

Resolved, That, as one means for the accomplishment of this end, we approve of the immediate formation of a Society for the promotion of the interests and prosperity of American labor, and to secure a home market for our own agricultural products, and recommend the formation of similar associations throughout the State.

Resolved, That, as a further means, we recommend to the citizens of Pennsylvania, to give, as far as practicable, a preference, in all cases, to home articles, fabrics, and manufactures, over those of foreign nations; and, if deemed expedient, to unite themselves in associations on that principle.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the State Central Committees of the several political parties of the State, to devise in concert, as soon as practicable, the form of a memorial to Congress, to be circulated throughout every part of the State, for signatures, and to be presented to Congress at the commencement of its next session.

Resolved, That the thanks of the country are due to our Representatives and Senators in Congress for the support of the industrial interests, in sustaining the Tariff of 1842 and opposing its repeal; and especially to the Hon. Simon Cameron for his noble, faithful and eloquent exposition and defence of the interests of Pennsylvania, as connected with this great question.

The Resolutions were seconded by A. R. STEVENSON, Esq. in a few pertinent remarks similar in spirit to those of the mover, dwelling more particularly upon the propriety and importance of the suggestion contained in the sixth Resolution, which he trusted would meet with a prompt and cordial response from the Central Committees of the several great Parties.

The Hon. JAMES COOPER, after expressing his pleasure at the commendable spirit of the remarks made by the gentlemen who had preceded him, and warmly approving of the Resolutions before the meeting, entered upon an eloquent and masterly exposition of the necessity of a Protective Policy, the beneficial and revivifying influences of the Tariff of 1842, upon every department of Industry, and the fearful blight that must necessarily pass over the prosperity of the whole country under the operation of the ill-advised and iniquitous measure lately passed through the National Legislature. Mr. C., in the course of his remarks, warmly commended the efforts of our Senators and Representatives in Congress who stood by the Tariff of 1842, and especially the open, manly and honorable stand assumed by Mr. CAMERON, who, while Treason was plotting around him against the vital interests of his State, stood manfully up to their defence, and proved himself a champion well worthy of association with the gifted spirits that battled with him in behalf of American Industry.

The Resolutions having been unanimously adopted, on motion of Mr. COOPER it was

Resolved, That we proceed to form a Society in accordance with the recommendation of the fourth Resolution, to be called "The Gettysburg Association to promote the prosperity of American labor, and secure a home market for American Agricultural products"—the Officers of the Association to consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, one Recording Secretary, two Corresponding Secretaries; and an Executive Committee of nine members.

An invitation being then given to such as desired to connect themselves with the Association, a large number of names were handed in, whereupon, on motion of H. J. SCHULTZE, Esq. the Association proceeded to an election of Officers, which resulted as follows:

President—Hon. JAS. COOPER.

Vice Presidents—J. B. M'PHERSON, GEORGE LITTLE.

Recording Secretary—R. G. HARPER.

Corresponding Secretaries—DAVID A. BUEHLER, D. M'CONAUGHY.

Mr. COOPER having returned his acknowledgements to the Association for the honor conferred in selecting him as its presiding Officer, on motion of J. B. M'PHERSON, Esq. it was

Resolved, That an adjourned meeting of the Association be held in the Court-house on Tuesday evening, Aug. 4, to perfect its organization; and that D. M. SMYSER, Esq., with the Officers, be a Committee to draft and report a Constitution.

On motion of D. M. SMYSER, Esq. it was

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in all the newspapers in the county; that the papers throughout the State be respectfully requested likewise to insert them—and that the Secretaries also furnish a copy to the Chairmen of the Several State Central Committees, calling their especial attention to the 6th Resolution.

(*Signed by the Officers.*)

Constitution

(*Adopted at adjourned meeting, Tuesday Ev'g.*)

Impressed with a conviction of the disastrous consequences that must ensue to the Mechanical and Agricultural interests of the Country, and of Pennsylvania in particular, from the operation of the Bill lately passed through Congress, repealing the Tariff of 1842 and substituting a system of reduced ad valorem duties; and holding it to be the duty of every good citizen to rally to the support of the great interests thus assailed and threatened with destruction—the undersigned, citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg and vicinity, have organized themselves into an Association, which shall have in view the objects set forth in the following articles:

ARTICLE I. This Society shall be called "The Gettysburg Association to promote the prosperity of American labor, and secure a home market for American Agricultural products."

ART. II. The object of this Association shall be, as indicated by its name, to protect American labor and American laborers, and by building up and fostering American manufacturing and mechanical interests, secure home markets for the Agricultural products of American farmers.

ART. III. A primary object of this Association shall be the Repeal of the Law lately passed by Congress and commonly known as "M'Kay's Bill," and the restoration of the Tariff law of 1842, which, by its salutary operation, in restoring the credit of the Government and diffusing prosperity through every department of Industry, had commended itself to the favor of free laborers every where throughout the U. States.

ART. IV. As a means to assist in the accomplishment of the foregoing objects, it shall be the aim of the Association, from time to time, to collect and disseminate among the citizens of Adams county sound views upon the propriety and necessity of a judicious Protective Policy in the enactment of our National Revenue Laws.

ART. V. It shall be the duty of the members of this Association to give a preference, in the purchase and use of products and manufactures, to American over foreign articles, and to encourage their fellow-citizens in adopting a like preference.

ART. VI. The Officers of the Association shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, one Recording Secretary, and two Corresponding Secretaries.

ART. VII. The business of the Association shall be in the hands of and managed by an Executive Committee of nine members.

ART. VIII. The Officers and Executive Committee shall be elected *viva voce* on the first Tuesday of August in each year, and shall continue in office for one year, or until successors shall have been appointed.

ART. IX. This Association shall meet at such times and places as may be determined by its members, or by its Officers.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

President—Hon. JAMES COOPER.

Vice Presidents—J. B. M'PHERSON, GEO. LITTLE.

Recording Secretary—R. G. HARPER.

Corresponding Secretaries—D. A. BUEHLER, D. M'CONAUGHY.

Executive Committee—D. M. Smyser, Esq. A. R. Stevenson, Esq. Col. Robert Cobean, A. B. Kurtz, Col. S. S. M'Creary, A. D. Buehler, Dr. D. Horner, Wm. Boyer, Thos. Warren.

Return of Mr. M'Lane.—The Patriot of Tuesday afternoon states that Mr. M'Lane, our Minister at London, who has asked leave to return home, and which has been granted, is expected to reach here about the 1st of October next.

Mortality of Philadelphia.—During the past week the number of deaths in Philadelphia was 140, of which number 102 were children, and 65 of them under one year of age. There were twenty-four deaths from consumption of the lungs.

A Bank Closed.—The Bank of Williamsport, Md., was moved into its new building a few days since, and the money locked up in its new vault. Next day on attempting to open the vault every effort proved abortive, and the officers were finally compelled to send to Baltimore for the manufacturer of the lock, with whose assistance alone an entrance could be effected.

FROM THE MARYLAND VOLUNTEERS.—*Orders to Join the Advance.*—The following is an extract of a letter from the mouth of the Rio Grande, from Capt. Piper of the Baltimore volunteers, to his brother in that city. It is dated July 19th:

"In addition to the inundation, it is raining in torrents. The ground is low, and the water is rising. We had to move some of the tents this morning out of the water. But my marque is on an elevated spot, perfectly dry and comfortable, it having a fly over it, as is the custom of this country. We may expect rain for about two weeks longer. My health is excellent, but I am getting tired of the inactivity in carrying on the war. There can be no blame attached to Gen. Taylor—the fault being at head quarters.—The means of transportation are not sufficient to prosecute the war with vigor. We have only about twelve steamboats on the river, when fifty would not be enough, and only about four hundred wagons when a thousand would hardly suffice.

* * * * *

General Paredes has notified General Taylor that he intends to meet him on the Rio Grande. On the other hand, Gen. Taylor has also, in his proclamation, informed the Mexicans that he will soon take up his line of march for the interior of Mexico.

Col. Watson has just returned from Matamoras, and has succeeded in obtaining a preference for our battalion, that is to say, we will soon join the army, and accompany him to Monterey. Most of the other volunteers will be left at the posts to be established from this point to Monterey, to guard our stores and ammunition. We came here for the purpose of having a *fight* with the Mexicans, and are decidedly opposed to occupying a station where no honor can be gained."

Extract of a letter from the Army:

"I have just returned from a visit to 'old Rough and Ready,' who was anything but a hero in his appearance and manners. He is without polish, and it struck me, refinement of mind. But one could not expect much of these qualities in one who has lived so long in camps—although we have an exception to this rule in Worth. He is the idol of the army, and a hero in every sense of the word.

"I was somewhat curious to know what effect the sudden popularity of Gen. Taylor would have upon him. When the old soldier heard of his nomination to the Presidency by various meetings in the Union, he showed as much surprise as any of us. He went further and expressed a decided opinion against the election to that office of military chieftains—making an exception, however, or excuse, in favor of Gen. Jackson, whose intimate friend he was, and for whom he had the strongest attachment.

"His words, as given to me, ran somewhat in this shape. 'I have been always opposed to the election of mere soldiers to the Presidency. They have no business in a civil office of so great responsibility, and they are usually unfitted by education and experience for it. It is not probable that I can be tempted to violate this principle of my life to gratify my own ambition, or those who have controlled these meetings.'

"Doubtless, this is sincere, for the General is an honest man, with very little disposition to show off, and no vanity. His despatches and recent proclamation prove that he always goes straight to the ends he seeks. I think there is no possibility of his being made the tool of disappointed politicians."

Lynch Law Again.—More than a year ago, in Chicot county, Arkansas, where the slave population far exceeds that of the white, the overseer of Col. Walnutt, a rich planter, was found murdered in the field—having received five stabs in the back, and a wound in the hinder part of the head. William, a slave, was charged with the crime, and tried at the ensuing Circuit Court, which came on in the fall. The jury did not agree.—He was remanded to jail, to await his trial at the spring term—it came on, and he was found guilty of murder in the first degree. His counsel, who had been employed by his master to make the best defence for him of which they were capable, moved for a new trial, and obtained it on the ground, that as the overseer was killed in a fight, it could not be murder in the first degree, but was only manslaughter. He was again sent back to prison. It was said he would evade the punishment of death, if he did not escape altogether, and to put the matter beyond doubt, a mob resolved to take his execution into their own hands, and the negro was taken out of jail by force, and hung.

The miserable excuse given for the deed is that the public safety required this fearful course.

Another Railroad Accident.—The Haverhill (N. H.) Gazette states that Mrs. Gennengs returning home from a visit to a sick daughter, in order to shorten the distance, concluded to walk a mile on the rail track. Just at that moment the last train from Portland came thundering on with double speed, throwing her from the track some eighteen feet ahead, smashing in her ribs and breaking her back in the most shocking manner. Two hours of dying agony followed, when she passed the gate of death, leaving a husband and eight children to mourn their loss.

New York Salt.—The value of the salt manufactured in this State in a single year, exceeds a million of dollars, and it gives employment to about two thousand persons.

We find in the Barre (Mass.) Gazette the following account of a notorious counterfeiter recently arrested in that city:

"Thomas Winslow has for many years been suspected of dealing in counterfeit money, and has been once or twice arrested for the offence, but escaped, for want of sufficient evidence.

"The family with which he is connected is not a little notorious in the annals of crime. His brother, Mark Winslow, was a noted counterfeiter, and probably the most ingenious ever known in this State. About twelve years ago he was sentenced to the State Prison, for life, and on the eve of removal he committed suicide by cutting his throat. Edward, another brother, was also a counterfeiter, and for that and other offences he has been an inmate of the State prison, and of nearly half the jails in this State. He is now at the poor house in this town.—Lucretia, a sister, was connected with the same gang, and signed the bills.—She was wonderfully expert with the pen, and skillful in imitating signatures. She married a man by the name of Chapman, who was murdered in Pennsylvania some years since. She then lived as the wife of the noted imposter Mina, and they were both arrested and tried for the murder; Mina was hung, but she was acquitted, although not without strong evidence of having prompted or connived at the death of Chapman. She subsequently wandered through the South, connected with a strolling theatrical company, and died a few years since. One of her children is now in this town. She was a woman of great talent, if it had been honestly applied, and of singularly winning manners. Another sister of the Winslows married Robert Green, and still another married Jesse H. Jones, and both Green and Jones were connected with the gang of counterfeiters that used to infest this region.

The Desperate Woman in Man's Clothes.—"That desperate woman" who has for some time past been following a man named Gray, armed with a revolving pistol and dressed in male attire, for the purpose of compelling a marriage with her, has at length settled her difficulties; and they now reside at Mackinaw, where he is engaged in the humble occupation of fish selling. The Cleveland Herald says:

"After the recent shooting fance, the revengeful Mrs. Gray took lodgings at a boarding house where the perfidious Mr. Gray was engaged in the fish business; and whenever the latter appeared among his savory barrels on the dock, she confronted him pistol in hand. They exchanged some bitter words and malignant eye-shots, but without fatal effect. At last, the fun-loving bystanders, having witnessed an interesting altercation, contrived to hustle the belligerents into a cooper's shop together, and a reconciliation was so far effected that the next day the "loving pair" took a stroll, it is said, to the umbrageous vicinage of Sugar Loaf!"

The New-York Courier tells a story of the Mayor of that city, which is very clever in its way. The Courier says:

The Mayor on Tuesday night was among the passengers who landed from the steamboat Columbus, and had a fair opportunity of forming an opinion as to the justness of the very general censure applied to the management of affairs at the steamboat landings, with especial reference to those nuisances, the cabmen. The boat had scarcely touched the wharf, when the dock was crowded with the insolent fellows, who thrust their whips and cards at the passengers, the Mayor among them. He took every card which was offered, and moved along through them as well as he could, until some one who once had the "honor" of being brought up before him recognized him and gave the alarm. The decks were cleared as quickly as though the whole police force had performed the operation, and in a trice every man was quietly seated on his cab. Yesterday morning some half score of those who had given their cards to him, were introduced formally to him at his office, where their cases were disposed of by fine, or by taking away their licenses. They will certainly know him the next time they meet.

THE TARIFF—*Locofoco Consistency.*—Is there not something curious in the fact that a party claiming to be essentially American in its character—*par excellence* the Democratic party, the men who have an exceeding love for the people—are doing their best to destroy the business of the country, and to open our ports to admit the pauper labor of Europe? In the discussion of this question during the last election, they told us that the present Tariff raised *too much* revenue and must be *reduced*; and now they tell us that it *does not give enough*, and must still be *reduced* to raise more. A standing theme of their orators has been that the country imported too much—that *that* was the cause of the distress and embarrassment in the last great revulsion which the country underwent! "Over-trading," "over-importations" was rang through the country, until the people were made to believe that this was almost the sole cause of the evils under which our trade and financial concerns labored. Now, when they succeed in reducing this tariff some fifty per cent., we must buy twice as much as before of foreign nations to raise the same amount of funds to carry on the Government. Is there not a beautiful consistency in all this?—*Nashville Banner.*

Departure of Transports.—On the 27th ult., four steamers, loaded with troops, left New Orleans for the seat of war, and on the 26th, no less than nine schooners, filled with government stores, left for the same destination.

A STRIKING FACT.

A few days ago Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, presented to the Senate the proceedings of a meeting "of Democratic citizens residing in the valley of Wyoming, expressing their entire opposition to any alteration in the tariff of 1842," among the prominent actors at which meeting was HENDRICKS B. WRIGHT, Esq. the *President* of the Baltimore Convention which nominated Polk and Dallas, and by which the famous resolutions were adopted of which so much has been said, and in conformity to the doctrines of one of which Mr. DALLAS professed to consider himself pledged to give the casting vote in favor of "the British tariff"—a tariff of which Senator Cameron truly said: "If the bill had been drawn by a British statesman it could not have discriminated more in favor of British workmen"—a tariff of which Senator NILES declared in his place "not one-third of the Senators approved"—a tariff which Senator BENTON brands as contradictory, incomprehensible, grossly defective, and fraudulent!—And yet *such* a tariff, thus disparaged by those who voted for it—thus confessedly crude and impracticable in its details, and threatening in its results the most disastrous consequences—this tariff, repudiated and scoffed at by a considerable number of the very men who, under some strange infatuation, have nevertheless voted for it—this odious and inefficient measure, which is to bankrupt the Treasury, to lead to a large national debt, to diminish the wages of labor, to derange the currency, to check our manufacturing prosperity, to cripple commerce, and to paralize agriculture—this abominable measure has been forced upon the country by means which even its own friends dare not avow, and which they even shrink from characterizing! And this is done, too, in pretended conformity with a pledge said to have been given in the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention, in the teeth of the fact that the President of that Convention is seen among the number of its active opponents, and uniting with his "Democratic" neighbors of Wyoming in the declaration that Polk and Dallas never would have been nominated by that body had it been presumed that they were opposed to the tariff of 1842, against which that resolution professes to have been levelled! The annals of party perfidy, abounding as they do in acts of treachery and fraud, furnish no case surpassing this in magnitude and enormity.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE SUBTREASURY BILL.

This measure, an innovation and a novelty in our administrative system—once already tried and deliberately and signally condemned and renounced by the people—this offspring of abstractionism has passed the Senate, and is again to vex and annoy the country. If ever a measure was demonstrated to be unnecessary and unwise, this Subtreasury scheme was shown to be so by the debate which has taken place on it. In the Senate, as well as previously in the House, the arguments against it were so unanswerable that, in the former body, the able gentlemen who favored the bill did not attempt to answer them. But the "Baltimore Convention" had willed it, and reason and experience and the public convenience must yield. So the Government must set about building vaults and iron safes in which to keep secure, and free from bank contamination and risk, the treasure of the Government, its Treasury notes. It is about as wise a step as if a man having a peck of corn to grind should set about building a mill for his own use.—*Nat. Int.*

Hear our Southern masters how they taunt us with "*stupidity and ignorance*," and crow over Pennsylvanians because they were deceived in 1844; we quote from the *Charleston* (South Carolina) *Mercury*:—

"It is beyond controversy that the true issue on the Tariff question was never made by the Democrats in Pennsylvania, and it is exceedingly probable that if it had been, the State would have gone for CLAY. As to the grievances of Pennsylvania, however, we don't at all understand them. That State did not elect POLK and DALLAS, and could not have prevented their election by voting against them. It is indeed a notable pretension to set up, that because the Pennsylvanians *were too IGNORANT and STUPID to know what were the issues involved in the Presidential election*, it is therefore dishonest and treacherous for Congress to adopt any measures but such as their *ignorance* and *stupidity* may now dictate and approve."

Is Pennsylvania indeed fallen so low that the Southern nabobs dare address such language to her? Why, if the Keystone had not first pronounced for Polk and Dallas, their fate would have been sealed. And these are the thanks she gets! They ought to make every Freeman's blood boil in his veins. "*Stupid and ignorant*," forsooth! Let us show these haughty dictators that they mistake the solid materials of Pennsylvania character. Let us rally around the banner of her interests, and trust no longer to a party led by TRAITORS and DECEIVERS. *Now is the time to strike*—"AWAKE, ARISE, OR BE FOREVER FALLEN!"

York Rep.

It is stated that the wages of the laborers in the mining districts of this State will be reduced one-half, when the new Tariff comes into operation, in order that something like a competition with the coal mines of Pictou and elsewhere may be maintained. This is one of the first fruits of this "bill of abominations" which the Locofocos have fastened upon the country—and it is but one.—*U. S. Gaz.*

It is said that Sir Robert Peel is about to pay a visit to this country.

WHOM DOES PROTECTION CONCERN?

This question, asked as to the Tariff, and as to the greater interest of the poor or the rich in Protective duties, is a good deal like asking, *Who* have the greater need to be defended by the laws, the weak or the strong? For as the strong are able to live with less aid of laws than the weak, so can the wealthy better take care of themselves than the destitute.—For the latter there may be need of poor-houses and other public charities; these, therefore, though a purely artificial contrivance, all Governments find it good to create; but is it the rich who require them? We apprehend not.

Now, to say that protective tariffs are adopted for the benefit of the capitalist is just about as true as that laws are made for the benefit of lawyers only, or that poor-houses are built merely for the sake of the overseers of the poor. But there are others that have a much greater interest in the existence of law than the lawyers, and in that of poor-houses than the overseers. It is all the difference which a man has between the necessity of living and that of getting rich. Laws and poor-houses may enable lawyers and overseers to grow richer; but the rest of the community could not exist without the laws, and the paupers would perish if there were not poor-houses. So is it with laws that, by what we call the Protective System, create more lucrative employments for those dependent for subsistence on their daily labor. The same laws help the capitalist—a man already possessed of some wealth—to get more; but what is the little and vain enjoyment of show, which added wealth creates for him, in comparison with the solid comfort spread among whole bodies of the poor by these laws, which bring their labor into constant demand, and advance its compensation still more in that continual employment than in the mere rate of wages?

If, then, protective duties are to the advantage of one capitalist (who could, however, live without them,) they are of vastly more relative advantage to perhaps hundreds of poor, in each manufactory, who could scarcely live, even, without them, and about whom, at any event, they double and triple and quadruple all the security, and comfort, and respectability of life.

To judge more surely of the fact which we are asserting, let any one look at the comparative condition of the laboring poor, in those quarters where the Protective System has reared up these artificial employments, and in those other quarters, where it has not. In the former, you see all busy, diligent, and well paid; the women as profitably occupied as the men, in proportion to their strength; and the very children either at work, or at school, upon funds which the surplus of their own wages has in reality often supplied.—No rags, no wretchedness, no melancholy cabin, half-roofless, and with floor of mud, a tattered troop of wild children about it, a sad mother looking half-famine-struck, to be seen occasionally through the dismantled door or broken walls, her husband probably gone a fishing or a hunting, because he, the sole worker for the family, cannot get employment more than half his time. This latter is the description, familiar to every body, of the poor of all those parts of the country where the beneficent action of the system we speak of has not yet created employments. Among them the habitation is such as scarcely defends from the weather; the raiment is scanty, coarse, unsuited to the season, and full of rents or patches; the food itself is bad, insufficient, and always uncertain for the morrow; and five dollars at a time in money is a thing no more to be dreamt of than the possession of the Bank of England. Add to all this the saddest of human deprivations—the absence of nearly all hope of ever bettering their condition. This is the situation of the poor—of those who have not farms of their own—over nearly the whole country where manufactories have not yet sprung up. Except their color, and some few general signs of belonging to civilized life, they are very little better off than savages.

On the other hand, see what general comfort, what cheerfulness in the dwelling, what decency and fitness of the apparel, what abundance and nicety of the food, what a multiplication of all the household conveniences, what habits of order and industry, what general education, what respectability, what cheerful expectations of the future, grow up among the laboring classes around every centre of the employments which these laws for the encouragement of production at home bring about. Let any man look on all this, and tell us, if he has the conscience, that this system and these establishments are for the benefit of "bloated capitalists!" For *one* benefit to those capitalists, they confer hundreds of benefits on the working classes. This we will take another occasion more minutely and systematically to explain, and to develop, as well as we can, the whole necessary relation and dependency between the employer and the laborer—a dependency (as we have said) much more necessary to the latter than to the former.—*Nat. Int.*

Wheat Crop of Michigan.—There is a general expression among our Michigan exchanges, of the increase of the wheat crop over 1845, large as it was.—Last year it was placed by many competent judges at 3,000,000 bushels, and this season they claim a further increase of 20 per cent. or ten millions bushels. Indeed some figure up even higher than this.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale,

On Saturday the 8th day of August, 1846, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, the following Real Estate, viz:

A Lot of Ground,

situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, being part of a Lot known on Town plot as Lot No. 25, fronting on Baltimore street, and running back to Lot No. 166, on East Middle street, with right of alley at intersection, adjoining property of D. M. Smyser, Esq., and heirs of David Horner; on which are erected a two story WEATHERBOARDED SHOP, with a two story Brick back

DWELLING HOUSE

attached thereto, and a large and convenient two story WOOD SHOP.—ALSO,

Lot No. 2,

situate in the Borough aforesaid, and fronting on South side of East Middle street, and known on Town plot as Lot No. 166, and running back about 150 feet, on which are erected one large BLACKSMITH SHOP, with 4 *sites* for fires, one Brick SILVER PLATING SHOP, with 1 site for a fire, and a large CARRIAGE TRIMMER SHOP, with an excellent well of water with a pump in it, convenient to said Shop.—ALSO,

Lot No. 3,

situate in the Borough aforsaid, fronting on South side of East Middle street, and adjoining last mentioned property, and lot of David Ziegler, and known on Town plot as Lot No. 167, and running back to an alley, on which are erected one COAL SHED, one LUMBER SHED, and a very large

TWO STORY WEATHERBOARDED
FRAME BUILDING,

now used as a Carriage House and Paint Shop.—ALSO,

Lot No. 4,

situate in the Borough aforesaid, and fronting on the North side of East Middle street, and being part of lot known on Town plot as Lot No. 145, adjoining property of Joseph Little and Jacob Newman, and fronting the Methodist Church, on which are erected a

ONE STORY FRAME
DWELLING HOUSE,

with a well of good water with a pump in it, near the front door.—ALSO,

Lot No. 5,

situate in the Borough aforesaid, near the East end of Middle street, adjoining lots of Henry Wasmus and Ezekiel Buckingham, on which are erected a large and convenient

TWO STORY WEATHERBOARDED
DWELLING HOUSE,

a Stable, and other Out-buildings. This property is conveniently situated for two families, and is now in the occupancy of Esaias and John Little.—ALSO,

Lot No. 6,

situate in the Borough aforesaid, on the West end of Middle street, adjoining lots of George Chritzman, David Gilbert and an alley, and contains 2½ ACRES, more or less.—ALSO,

Lot No. 7,

situate in Cumberland township, adjoining lands of David Gilbert, Thaddeus Stevens and others, containing 6 ACRES, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *David Little.*

—ALSO—

A Lot of Ground,

situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lots of Jacob Culp and David Little, fronting on East Middle street, and running back to an alley, on which are erected a

TWO STORY BRICK
DWELLING HOUSE,

and a two story Frame Shop adjoining; also, a Frame Stable, and a never-failing well of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Joseph Little.*

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land,

being the undivided *one-third* of a Tract, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, containing 112 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of G. W. Horner, Robert M'Kinney and others, on which are erected a one and one-half story Log

DWELLING HOUSE,

Log Barn, and a well of water near the door. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *William M'Kinney.*

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land,

situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, containing 6 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of John Slentz, Dr. Griswold and others, on which are erected a one story Log

DWELLING HOUSE,

and has on it a variety of Peach Trees. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Upton Johnston.*

—ALSO—

In pursuance of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 8th day of August,* 1846,

A Tract of Land,

situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, containing 16 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of Egbert Eckert Peter Smith and others, on which are erected a one and one-half story Log

DWELLING HOUSE,

Log Stable with a threshing floor attached thereto; with an excellent well of water near the door. Part of the land (about 10 Acres) is cleared and in a state of cultivation, the residue being covered with young Timber. There are also Orchards of Apple and Peach Trees upon the premises. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Peter Friedt.*

BENJAMIN SCHRIVER, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, July 20, 1846. } ts

Pennsylvania Riflemen!

YOU will parade at the house of Francis Bream, on Marsh-creek, on *Saturday the 8th day of August next,* at 10 o'clock precisely, in Summer uniform, with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

By order of the Captain,
ALEXANDER COBEAN, *O. S.*

July 27. td

N. B. An Election will be held on said day for Second Lieutenant, and also an Appeal.

THOMAS M'CREARY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South-east Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B Kurtz and R. W. M'Sherry's Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15. tf

PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

THE regular Public Examination of the Students of PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE, will commence on *Monday the 3d of August proximo.* The public and the friends of learning are respectfully invited to attend.

Order of Examination.

Monday, Aug. 3. The Preparatory Department will be examined between the hours of 9, A. M. and 12, A. M.; and 2, P. M and 5, P. M.

Tuesday, Aug. 4.	9, A. M.	Soph.—Greek.
	10, A. M.	Fresh.—Latin.
	2, P. M.	Jun.—Germ. Class.
	3, P. M.	Jun.—Ev. of Chris.
	4, P. M.	Soph.—Algebra.
Wednesday, Au. 5.	9, A. M.	Fresh.—Greek.
	10, A. M.	Jun.—Latin.
	2, P. M.	Soph.—Pl. & Spher. Trigonometry or Calculus.
	3, P. M.	Jun.—Greek.
	4, P. M.	Soph.—Latin.
Thursday, Aug. 6.	9, A. M.	Fresh.—History.
	10, A. M.	Jun.—Pol. Econ.
	3, P. M.	Soph.—Rhet. & Gr. New Testament.
	4, P. M.	Fresh.—Geom.
Friday, Aug. 7.	9, A. M.	Jun.—Logic.
	10, A. M.	Soph.—Spher. Geo.
	2, P. M.	Sen.—Germ. Class.
	3, P. M.	Fresh.—Mythology.
	4, P. M.	Jun.—Rhetoric.
Saturday, Aug. 8.	9, A. M.	Fresh.—Algebra.
	10, A. M.	Jun.—Mechanics or Optics.

July 13. td

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

THE different Temperance Societies of Adams county will please take notice that the Annual County Temperance Convention will assemble in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Gettysburg, on *Saturday, August 8th,* at 10 o'clock, A. M. The attendance of a full delegation from every Society in the County is earnestly desired. The delegates are requested to furnish reports of the number of members connected with their respective Societies—the increase during the year—the number who have forfeited membership by a violation of their pledge, and any other items of interest connected with the Temperance Reform.

On the same day, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the Annual Address will be delivered by Rev. J. J. RIEMENSNYDER, of Woodsboro, Md. The citizens of the County are respectfully invited to attend.

M. L. STOEVER, } *Sec's.*
JOHN WILSON, }

July 13. td

DOCTORS BERLUCHY & BELL

BEG leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

Coad's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles,

for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, Tic Doloreaux, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

☞They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. BELL, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23. tf

WM. B. M'CLELLAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. M'Clellan, Esq.

Dec. 23. tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE subscriber having removed from Gettysburg, persons having business with him may find him, during all the Courts, and on every Tuesday throughout the year, at the Hotel of James M'Cosh, in Gettysburg, and at all other times at his residence in *Littlestown.*

☞The undersigned is Commissioner for the Acknowledgment of Deeds and all other instruments of writing, under seal, to be used in the State of Maryland.

WM. M'SHERRY.

March 30. 4m

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle,

PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Courts of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2. tf

IMPORTANT TO ALL

COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPERS.

YOU may be sure of obtaining, at all times, pure and highly avored

TEAS,

By the single pound or larger quantity, at the PEKIN TEA COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,

30 South Second Street, between Market and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

Heretofore it has been very difficult, indeed, almost impossible, to obtain always good Green and Black Teas. But now you have only to visit the Pekin Tea Company's Store, to obtain as delicious and fragrant Tea as you could wish for. All tastes can here be suited, with the advantage of getting a pure article at a low price.

June 22.

PLUMBE National Daguerrian Gallery

And Photographers Furnishing Depots;

AWARDED the Medal, Four first premiums, and Two Highest Honors by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, for the most beautiful colored Daguerreotypes and best Apparatus ever exhibited.

☞Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.

☞Instructions given in the art.

☞A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chestnut st.; Boston, 75 Court, and 58 Hanover sts.; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore st.; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main st.; Saratoga Springs, Broadway.

June 8. 1y

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY And Machine Shop.

THE subscriber having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hands, and will continue to manufacture, a large assortment of

STOVES,

of all patterns, such as the Hathaway, Parlor, Premium, and nine-plate Cooking Stoves, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes.

He has, also, on hand,

Castings for Machinery,

of all kinds—for Threshing Machines, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also, PLOUGH CASTINGS of all the patterns now in use; he has on hand, already made, a number of the celebrated

SEYLER PLOUGHS,

which he will sell low. He has also on hand, and will continue to make, HOLLOW-WARE, Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention. He has, also,

Threshing Machines,

ready made, and continues to manufacture LITTLE's Patent two-horse Machines, and the Hanover and York patterns.

Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS, will be attended to.

All the above articles will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also be taken in exchange for work.

☞Repairing, and all work in his line, done at the shortest notice.☜

The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Establishment in the Western part of the town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach shop.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15. tf

Farmers, Attend!

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he continues the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his Old Stand in York street—East end—(formerly Buckingham's establishment) where he will execute all work in his line, in a most substantial manner, and on reasonable terms.

☞He invites calls from Farmers and others, assuring them that he will do all work in such a manner as cannot but please.

LEONARD STOUGH.

An Apprentice Wanted.

AN APPRENTICE to the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS will be taken by the subscriber—Any one coming well recommended, about sixteen years of age, may obtain a good situation by making application, immediately, to

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf

IMPORTANT NEWS!

NOW FOR BARGAINS!

GEORGE H. SWOPE

RETURNS his thanks to his friends for the liberal patronage hitherto extended him, and respectfully invites all persons desirous of securing first-rate Furniture at reasonable prices, to call at his

Cabinet-making Establishment,

in York street, a few doors east of Wattles' Hotel, where he will be prepared to make, to order,

DINING, CENTRE, & TOILET

TABLES,

Bedsteads, Sideboards, Sofas,

BUREAUS, CUPBOARDS,

Work, Wash and Candle Stands, &c.

together with every article in his line of business. He will also keep on hand the various articles of Furniture, made of the best materials, and in the neatest style. All orders for Work will be promptly attended to on the most reasonable terms. Give us a call!

☞COFFINS will be furnished at all times upon the shortest notice.

☞Country Produce will be taken in exchange for Furniture.

Gettysburg, June 15. tf

EXTENSIVE

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

THE Greatest Bargains in READY MADE CLOTHING are to be had at M. TRACY'S Old Established Pioneer Line, No. 292 Market street, Philadelphia; who has just finished one of the largest and most complete assortments of Spring and Summer Clothing in the city, consisting of

Super Black Cloth Dress Coats, from		$10 00 to $14 00
" " " Frock	"	10 00 to 14 00
" Blue " Dress	"	11 00 to 14 00
Superfine Habit Cloth	"	8 00 to 10 00
" Cashmerette,	"	7 00 to 9 00
" Tweed	"	4 00 to 5 00
" "	"	2 50 to 3 50
" Croton	"	4 00 to 5 00
" French Cassimere Pants,		4 00 to 6 00
" Fancy Drillings	"	2 00 to 3 00
Fine Satin Vests, from		2 25 to 3 00
Extra fine Satin Vests, from		3 50 to 5 00
Marseilles "		1 00 to 2 50
Gentlemen's Fine Cloth Cloaks, from		13 00 to 18 00

Shirts, Collars, Suspenders, Stocks, &c.

All garments at this establishment are warranted both in fit and quality of workmanship; they are all got up expressly for the retail trade, consequently more care is taken in the selection of the goods as well as the style of cutting. The proprietor of the establishment is a practical tailor (having served a regular apprenticeship to the business) and has none but practical workmen in his employ.

Gentlemen in want of Clothing may depend upon being suited in every respect, as we are determined not to be undersold by any competitors. All goods are purchased for CASH, and sold for CASH, which enables us to sell a little lower than those who deal on the credit system, it being a self-evident fact that the "nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling."

Also, always on hand an extensive assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, which will be made to order at the shortest notice.

M. TRACY,
No. 292 Market street, Philadelphia.

May 4. 3m

Blacksmithing,

IN all its branches, will be attended to by good workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

Franklin W. Denwiddie,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the surrounding country that he has taken the well-known

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
of J. H. Skelly,

in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Mr. Buehler's Apothecary & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and promptness, and in the latest and most approved style. ☞All work entrusted to him will be warranted to fit. His terms will be very moderate, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

☞The Latest Fashions will be regularly received from the cities.

Gettysburg, March 23. 1y

Encourage Home Industry.

FARMERS & MECHANICS
WOOLEN FACTORY,
Near Hanover, York county, Pa.

THIS establishment has lately undergone much repair, and is now in complete operation—and will in future be conducted by the undersigned in all its various branches. They continue to manufacture goods of the best quality, such as

Satinet Cloth, Linseys, Blanketing, Flannels, Kentucky Jeans, Tweed Buckram Cords, Carpets, Stocking Yarn, and Wool carded into Rolls,

AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

Satinet, Chain found	33⅓	per yard.
Cloth, narrow,	45 to 50	"
Kentucky Jeans,	25 "	"
Blanketing, narrow,	35 "	"
Linseys,	31¼ "	"
Woolen Flannels, colored,	35 "	"
Do. white,	31¼ "	"

☞Wool carded into Rolls as low as can be done at any other factory.

☞Wool will be taken in at the following places, viz.:—At George Basehoar's Mill, in Union township; at Samuel Diller's, near Littlestown, and at the different Stores in Littlestown; at Mr. Jacob Feeser's Saw-mill, Mountjoy township; at Messrs. Wirt & Emmert's Store, and at the different Stores in Hanover; and at Mr. James K. Menough's Store, on the York road, where the same will be received and punctually delivered whenever finished. Written directions must be sent with the Wool.

The undersigned have entered into the above business, this season, with a renewed spirit, and will avoid no reasonable pains or expense, in executing such work as shall rate, in point of beauty and utility, with the best productions of any other manufactory; and having none other than the best of workmen in their employ, they flatter themselves that the products of their mechanical efforts cannot fail to meet the approbation of all, and give unparalleled satisfaction. Should any mistake occur, they will endeavor, if possible, to rectify it.

☞Wool will be taken in payment at the highest prices.

SAMUEL DILLER & SON.

April 27. tf

☞All letters directed to Littlestown or Hanover, will receive immediate attention.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. WM. N. IRVINE, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district—and GEORGE SMYSER and JAMES M'DIVITT, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 22d day of April, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 17th day of August next*—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

BENJAMIN SCHRIVER, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, July 13, 1846. } tc

PLUMBE National Daguerrian Gallery AND PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOTS,

FOUNDED 1840:

Awarded the MEDAL, FOUR FIRST PREMIUMS, and TWO HIGHEST HONORS, by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, respectively, for the most beautifully COLORED DAGUERREOTYPES, and best apparatus ever exhibited.

No. 205 Baltimore Street, Baltimore. adjoining Campbell's Jewelry Store.

Concert Hall, Penn. Avenue, Washington, D. C.	
251 Broadway, N. York.	Market St., St. Louis.
75 Court St., Boston.	Main street, Du Buque.
136 Chesnut St., Phil'a.	Broadway, Saratoga.
56 Canal St., N. O.	Douw's Buildings, Alb.
127 Viell Rue de Temple, Paris.	Middle St., Portland. Main St., Newport.
32 Churchst. Liverpool.	——, Norfolk, Va.
33 Main St., Lou. Ky.	——, Petersburg, Va.
176 Main St., Cinn. O.	

May 11. 3m

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS.

These pills may be taken *at all times,* and in most diseases: in inflammatory, intermittent, remittent, bilious, and every form of Fever—Jaundice and Liver Complaint. For Dyspepsia they are really an invaluable article, gradually changing the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and producing healthy action in those important organs. They are very valuable for diseases of the Skin, and for what is commonly called impurity of the Blood; also for Female Complaints, Costiveness, &c., and in fact every disease where an Aperient, Alterative, or purgative medicine may be required.

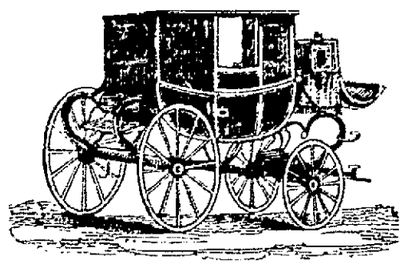
Dyspepsia positively can be cured by a persevering use of this Sanative, especially if the Tonic Vermifuge be used in conjunction.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

☞The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg.

July 27. 3t

COACH MAKING.



THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the *COACH-MAKING BUSINESS,* in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGES,
Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. ☞Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, *Sign of the Indian King,* on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins,

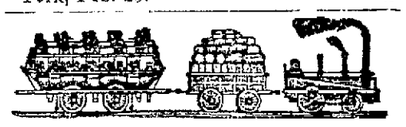
RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS,

of all qualities and prices.

☞M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23. tf



Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between *PHILADELPHIA AND YORK,* for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandize generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

☞All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, *Agent.*

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.

York, April 20. tf

PROTECTION AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

THE *Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company,* being incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following Board of Managers, viz: Thos. C. Miller, John Moore, David W McCullough, James Weakly, Wm. Moore, Samuel Galbraith, Thomas Paxton, A. G. Miller, Philip Spangler, Samuel Woods, Abraham Kurtz, George Brindle, & Scott Coyle, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland and Adams Counties to the cheapness of the rates, and the many advantages which this kind of insurance has over any other.

1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the Company, and indemnity against losses which may happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person applying for insurance must give his premium note for the cheapest class at the rate of five per centum, which will be $50 on the 1000, for which he will have to pay $2-50 for five years, and $1,50 for survey and policy, and no more unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hands will cover, and then no more will be required than a pro rata share. These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated on the same principles.

THOS. C MILLER, *Pres't.*

A. G. MILLER, *Sec'y.*

Feb. 5. 6m

☞The following named gentlemen have been appointed AGENTS for Adams county:

Wm. W. Paxton, Esq.,	*General Agent for Adams County.*
James A. Thompson,	*Gettysburg.*
David Ziegler,	*do.*
Dr. Wm. R. Stewart,	*Petersburg.*
Henry Myers, Esq.	*New Chester.*
Henry Mayer, Esq.	*Abbottstown.*
Daniel Comfort,	*Straban township.*
Abraham King, Esq.	*Hunterstown.*
David Blythe, Esq.	*Millerstown.*
Thos. T. Wierman,	*Arendtsville.*
Wm. Morrison, Esq.	*Bendersville.*
Abel T. Wright,	*do.*
Dr. D. Mellinger,	*East Berlin.*

Mathew T. Miller,

(*Successor to Robert T. Bicknell,*)
EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 8, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

BANK NOTES.—Notes on all the solvent Banks in the U. States discounted at the lowest rates.

DRAFTS, NOTES and BILLS collected on the most favorable terms.

EXCHANGE.—Bills of exchange and Bank Checks on most of the principal cities of the Union, bought and sold at the best rates.

Exchange on *England* in large or small sums constantly for sale.

Bicknell's Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and Price Current, is issued from this office every Tuesday. It is devoted chiefly to the condition of the Currency, the Markets, Banking institutions, Counterfeit Notes, &c. Terms $3 per annum payable in advance.

Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List is published semi-monthly at $1,50 per annum; monthly $1 per annum, payable in advance. This work is printed in pamphlet form of 32 pages. Single copies 12½ cents.

Office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Exchange hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

REPUBLICATION OF THE

London Quarterly Review, Edinburgh Review, Foreign Quarterly Review, Westminster Review, and Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine.

THE above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac simile of the Edinburgh edition.

The wide-spread fame of these splendid Periodicals renders it needless to say much in their praise. As literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar stamp now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candor and forbearance not often found in works of a party character.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Whig, Tory, and Radical,—"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review," Whig; and the "Westminster," Radical. The "Foreign Quarterly" is purely literary, being devoted principally to criticisms on foreign Continental Works.

The prices of the re-prints are less than one-third of those of the foreign copies, and while they are equally well got up, they afford all that advantage to the *American* over the *English* reader.

TERMS:

PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

For any one of the 4 Reviews,	$3 00	per year.
For any two do.	5 00	"
For any three do.	7 00	"
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00	"
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00	"
For Blackwood & the 4 Reviews,	10 00	"

CLUBBING.

Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis.

☞Remittances and communications must be made in all cases without expense to the publishers. The former may always be done through a Post-master by handing him the amount to be remitted, taking his receipt and forwarding the receipt by mail, post-paid; or the money may be enclosed in a letter, post-paid, directed to the publishers.

N. B.—The Postage on all these Periodicals is reduced by the late Post Office law, to about *one-third the former rates,* making a very important saving in the expense to mail subscribers.

⁂*In all the principal Cities and Towns throughout the United States to which there is a direct Rail-road or Water communication from the city of New York, these periodicals will be delivered* FREE OF POSTAGE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO. *Publishers,*
112 *Fulton St. New York.*

June 8.

To Printers.

Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE subscribers have opened a new Type Foundry in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of Job or Fancy Type, Ink, Paper, Cases, Galleys, Brass Rule, Steel Column Rule, Composing Sticks, Chases, and every article necessary for a Printing Office. Also, second hand materials.

The Type which are cut in imitation of the *English* letters, are cast in new Moulds, from an entirely new set of Matrixes, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.—All the type furnished by us is "hand cast."—The Types from any foundry can be matched at this establishment.

Printing Presses furnished, also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

☞Composition Rollers cast for Printers.

COCKCROFF & OVEREND, 68 *Ann st.*

Dec. 22. 1y

READ IT! IT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF, AND COMMENTS ARE UNNECESSARY.

Philadelphia, May 28th, 1845.

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir: I feel bound to the afflicted to give publicity to the extraordinary effects of your valuable medicine.

I have suffered for several years past with Liver Complaint, and the train of diseases which follow—a complete prostration of the system—so that it was with great difficulty I could walk, and at times I was confined to my room. To add to my misery, a Scrofulous affection appeared in my throat, with Rheumatism in my arms, so that I could not raise my right arm to my head. In the hottest weather my feet and hands would ache with the cold, and perspiration had almost ceased. I now became afflicted with a dry hoarse cough, and gave up all hopes of ever getting well. I had night sweats, and got little or no sleep, with frightful dreams and morbid headache. I seemed to be bordering on Insanity, and was denied all study or mental exercise. I could not read a small paragraph in a newspaper without great difficulty. I had great soreness in my stomach, which caused it to swell so much that I was unable to lie down, or even to recline, but had to be propped up in a chair.

I had the advice of some eminent physicians, and tried nearly all the remedies used in such cases, but continued to grow worse, and it appeared as though a speedy dissolution was taking place.

I now heard of your Medicines, and determined to try your Sanative Pills and to my surprise the soreness left me, so that I could walk about the house. I continued to improve from that time. Shortly after my wife called at your store, and stated my case to you, and you sent me a bottle of your Alterative, and also word to come and see you, and you would investigate my case, and cure me. This I did not believe, as I felt I was beyond the reach of human skill.

After taking your Alterative and Pills for three weeks, there was a decided change for the better, so that when I called upon you, you said that I would get well, and that your Alterative would cure me effectually. With no hopes, however, of getting well, I still continued taking your Alterative, until I had taken the fourth bottle, when there was a sudden change in my whole system, as though I had got rid of some great burthen, and I could draw my breath as usual. My nerves gradually became strong, and my appetite returned.

It has been about four months since I commenced taking your Medicines, and at this time nearly every vestige of disease is eradicated from my system. I am as active, and nearly as strong, as at any period of my life. I have now gained nine pounds in two months.

I have good reason to believe that the use of your valuable medicines, by the blessing of God, has saved me from a premature grave.

JOSEPH BARBER.

Poplar between Seventh and Eighth sts., Phila.

☞The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S[illegible] [illegible]burg, Pa.

July 20 3t

Adams Sentinel.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, August 10, 1846.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JAMES M. POWER,

OF MERCER COUNTY.

☞A highly interesting and beautifully written article will be found on our first page, under the head of "The Sacred Mountains—Mount Ararat." It is from the pen of the Rev. Mr. Headley, whose graphic sketches are deservedly so highly popular.

☞On our first page will be found an account of a most extraordinary *Lusus Naturæ* at York. The Republican of Wednesday vouches for the truth of it, and says it has been exscinded by some of their physicians, and the child is likely to live. The whole growth was about the size of a large man's fist. They promise a fuller description hereafter.

Hot Weather.

Last Thursday afternoon, the thermometer rose at Philadelphia to 97°—at Baltimore 94°. Its highest at Gettysburg, was 90°, at 3 o'clock. It has ranged as high, or nearly so, every day since, until yesterday, when it rose, at 1 o'clock, to 93°. A gust between 1 and 2 o'clock reduced it to 80°. This morning, at 7 o'clock, it is at 71°. At Boston, on Wednesday afternoon, it was 97°, in the shade.

State Interest.

The whole amount of the interest due on the State Debt was promptly paid on the 1st inst., and there is a surplus left in the Treasury of the Commonwealth.

☞The Hon. ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pittsburg, has been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the room of Judge Baldwin, deceased.

☞The nomination of Col. JAMES PAGE, as Collector of the Customs at Philadelphia, has been confirmed by the Senate.

☞Hon. GEORGE HOWARD, formerly Governor of Maryland, died of apoplexy, at his residence in Anne Arundel county, on the 2d inst. He had been at church in the morning, and after returning home exchanged this world for another. No man possessed warmer feelings or a nobler heart.

Territorial Government in Oregon.

On Thursday last, a bill passed the House of Representatives, establishing a Territorial Government in Oregon. It provides for a Governor, Secretary, Legislative Council, a Delegate to Congress, &c.; also that the Seat of Government shall be west of the Rocky Mountains. It prohibits slavery, and fixes the mileage of the member of Congress from there, at $2,000.

☞A bill for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton, has passed both Houses of Congress.

☞The Sub-Treasury bill and the Warehousing bill have passed both Houses of Congress, and become laws.

☞The bill providing indemnity for the French spoliations on American property prior to 1800, has passed both Houses of Congress. This bill (says the Intelligencer) does honor to the justice of Congress, and we rejoice in it.—Although many of those enterprising citizens, mariners or merchants, whom these lawless spoliations ruined, have long since sunk into their graves, and cannot be cheered by this act of tardy justice, their children or grandchildren, we hope, survive to enjoy its benefit.

☞It is feared, from the delay of the President in signing the bill, that he will *veto* it.—The "Union" uses language with regard to the bill, which may be considered as indicating a veto. The burden of his argument is that the President wants the money for the Mexican war—in other words, that the host of plunderers should have their maws filled, at the expense of honest claimants, who, looking for the last forty years in vain to the Government for their just claims, are going down to the grave in penury.

☞The bill to reduce and graduate the price of the Public Lands was laid on the table of the House of Representatives on Wednesday by a vote of 104 to 79—which decisive vote *kills the bill*, beyond a doubt, for this session.

Death by Lightning.

On Wednesday week, the house of Mr. Wm. Waddle, near Mercersburg, was struck by lightning, and every member of the house was prostrated. They all recovered except WM. WADDLE, Jr. who was killed instantly. On the same afternoon, the house of Mr. Wark, in Chambersburg, was struck, and Miss Wark was very much stunned. A boy in a house on the other side of the street was knocked down and others very much shocked. A man working near Mr. Wark's, was stunned so severely that his left side was left almost powerless.

It is stated that the widow of Captain Page, while on her way East, from St. Louis, after the death of her husband, met with the greatest attention all the way, no fare being accepted from her on the boats or railroads, or at the hotels.—This was generous, and more so that the circumstances of Capt. Page were good, and his widow is well provided for.

Judge KENNEDY, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, is seriously ill at his residence in Philadelphia.

River and Harbor Bill.—Veto.

On Monday last, the President returned the above bill to the House of Representatives, accompanied by his *veto*. He objects to it partly on constitutional grounds, and partly because he wants the money for the Mexican war.—The bill appropriated 1,500,000 to the improvement of various rivers and harbors in the Union. It was an especial favorite of the Western members, and its veto produced a very strong feeling.

On Tuesday, the House made an attempt to pass the bill against the veto. The vote was —for the bill, 95—against 91. As two-thirds did not vote for the bill, as required by law, it fell; and the President was sustained. This bill was lately passed by large majorities in both Houses of Congress—and yet has been stricken down in this summary manner by one man. The monarchial principle introduced into our Constitution prevails over the People's will; and "the People, (remarks the Intelligencer,) whose leave the President has not asked before he plunged them into a heavy debt (a debt of many millions) for a cruel and a wrongful war, cannot have permission to lay out only a little more than one million of their own money, in the most needful and most beneficent objects of peace!"

From the Army.

An arrival at New Orleans mentions that six companies of the 7th Regiment had taken the town of Camargo, without firing a gun. The general impression was that there would be no resistance made this side of Monterey—which place, it was calculated, Gen. Taylor would reach by the 1st of September. It was believed in the army that negotiations for peace were on foot, as there was no other way to account for the apparent supineness of the Mexicans.—Gen. Paredes was still at Mexico, and it was thought was afraid to leave it, on account of threatened revolution.

The Cherokees.

The Commissioners appointed to investigate the Cherokee difficulties, have brought their labors to a close, and the three Delegations on Thursday signed a Treaty of twelve articles for the adjustment of their difficulties among themselves, and the settlement of all their affairs with the U. States.

☞Capt. THORNTON, of the 2d dragoons, has been acquitted of all the charges on which he was tried.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, August 5, 1846.

There are rumors in the city that a messenger has arrived from Mexico with terms of peace, or proposals for peace, and it was upon this subject that Mr. M'DUFFIE yesterday moved an Executive Session; and the motion was renewed upon the same subject at an early hour to-day by the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

There are, from all accounts, overtures of peace from Mexico, and the President, no doubt, has referred them to the Senate. This report, which was credited by few last night, is believed almost generally now. There is, therefore, the prospect of a peace with Mexico at no distant day, provided the Government of the United States is not determined to carry on a war of conquest with Mexico. This has been the determination, but the war is proving at this moment so burdensome upon the Treasury, that there is a disposition to pause before making any further demonstration.

It is also said that mediation has been offered by England for the settlement of our grievances with Mexico, and that the Message before the Senate has reference to this.

The President sent to both Houses of Congress to-day official notification of the ratification of the Oregon treaty.

In connection with the state of affairs with Mexico, I may add that Mr. Slidell, the late Minister to Mexico, has returned to this city from Saratoga. It is rumored also that he will be selected for another mission to Mexico, in case terms of peace are to be made there, and perhaps otherwise.

It is said, as I close, that the President suggests the propriety of sending a Minister to Mexico with full power to make peace, if he can secure California, even by purchase. This is a grave question and excites deep interest.

The National Intelligencer, speaking of the Message of the President on this subject, says—"The rumor in this city, in which we are inclined to place reliance, is, that the President's communication to the Senate contained a proposition to be empowered to treat with Mexico for peace, boundaries, &c., and asking for an appropriation of a sum of money the better to enable him to accomplish that purpose. We do not hear that any thing has been done on this subject, and what the decision of the Senate will be on it must be mere matter of conjecture.

If we may venture a conjecture ourselves, it is that the sentiment of the Senate will be, that, as the Administration rushed into this war without any body's advice or sanction, so it will be holden on its proper responsibility to propose and settle terms of peace. We speak without authority, but such we collect as the most current and the most probable opinion."

☞The Washington Union says that no messenger has arrived from Mexico, and no overture has been made by her to the Government at Washington. It says that the President will, however, make good his declarations to conclude a peace, as soon as he can do so consistently with the rights of the U. States.

A Caution.

On Tuesday last, at Richmond, an orphan boy named George Wyatt, aged about 10 years, was burnt to death. He was engaged, with other boys, throwing fire-balls saturated with turpentine, from one of which his clothes took fire

Arrival of the Hibernia.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Ratification of the Oregon Treaty.

BOSTON, Aug. 3d. 5, P. M.

The steamer Hibernia, with news from Liverpool to the 19th ult., was telegraphed at an early hour this morning, and has since arrived at the wharf. She brings the Oregon treaty ratified by the British Government under the seal of the new Foreign Secretary, Lord PALMERSTON. This document was signed by his Lordship and Mr. M'LANE on the 17th ult., at the Foreign Office, and afterwards conveyed by express for despatch by the Hibernia, by his Excellency Mr. M'Lane, Minister to Great Britain.

In the House of Lords, on the 17th of July, the Marquis of Lansdowne rose and said that it was his duty to lay before their Lordships and the House the treaty which had just been concluded between Her Majesty and the Government of the United States in reference to the Oregon territory. He had the satisfaction of informing their Lordships that ratifications had that day been exchanged.

A similar notice was given in the House of Commons, by Lord Palmerston, who appeared at the bar and stated that he had a paper to present by command of Her Majesty.

The new Ministry had got to work, and the business of the country is again in a state of progression. All the members have been returned in the Opposition except Mr. M'CAULEY, and Lord EVINGTON. In every quarter a disposition exists to give the new Ministry a fair trial.

From the Prairies.—The St. Louis Republican of the 28th ult. learns that a large number of Oregon emigrants had returned to St. Joseph's landing, having proceeded about five hundred miles, when the Indians stole all their cattle from them.

There was a report at St. Joseph's that sixty-odd persons bound to California, among whom was a Mr. Cunningham and his family, had starved on the route, having lost their way and run out of provisions. We entertain hopes that it may prove to be without foundation, or at least greatly exaggerated.

Dreadful Accident on the St. Lawrence.—On Wednesday night week, about 12 o'clock, as the Steamer Quebec, for Montreal, was approaching the wharf at Three Rivers, the Rowland Hill, which was racing with the Lord Sydenham, and going at fearful speed, came in collision with her. The crash was terrific, and striking the Rowland Hill amidships, completely disabled her, and she floated past the other, a complete wreck. Two men were crushed by the collision, and several of the passengers were drowned. It is supposed they jumped overboard in their fright, but the number could not be ascertained. Assistance was promptly given, and those of the sufferers who remained on board and the baggage were taken from the wreck.

Counterfeit Dollar.—The Editor of the Louisville Journal has been shown a counterfeit Mexican Dollar, which is well calculated to deceive. The main body of it is copper, with a pretty thick coating of silver surrounding it. The exterior being silver, it resists the test of acids, and is therefore difficult of detection. The impression is not as deep as that of the genuine coin, and the letter A in the word *Republica* is farther from the letter C than in the genuine. It is a counterfeit of the coin of 1846.

A Preacher Arrested.—The Hagerstown News states that, on Sunday week, an itinerant colored preacher, named Wilmor, was arrested at that place, to answer the charge of convening tumultuous meetings of the slaves in that place contrary to the law in such cases provided. The reverend gentleman was brought before Justice Williams, by whom he was required to give bail in the sum of $100 for his appearance at the next term of court. Several of his colored friends appeared and very promptly entered the bail.

A Millionaire for California.—We learn, says the New York Sun, that among the privates of Col. Stevenson's regiment, for California, are several young men of splendid fortunes. One of them is the proprietor of a large property in the interior of New York, and sole heir to other estates, the whole valued at a million and a half of dollars.—They tried to obtain commissions, but failing in that they enlisted as privates.

A Wife Murdered.—The body of Mrs. Russell, wife of Dr. James G. Russell, of Oakland, Michigan, who recently died at that place, was disinterred on the 28th ult., in consequence of certain suspicions as to the cause of her death.—The stomach of the deceased was submitted to Professor Douglass, to be tested by chemical analysis. The Professor reported that he had detected arsenic, by four different tests, and the coroner's jury therefore found a verdict of death by poison against the husband, and he was taken into custody.

Emigrants at New York.—The following is the number of emigrants arrived at New York during the month of July:—From Great Britain, 6,949; Belgium, 1,020; France, 1,712; Bremen, 1,636; Hamburgh, 512; Holland, 250; Norway, 260; other ports, 170—total 13,509.

The New York Mirror says that Charles T. Torrey admitted before he died that he had aided in the escape of nearly four hundred slaves.

☞The President has made the official publication of the Treaty with England, the notice of the ratification of which by that Power was received by the last steamer.

☞It is said that Com. CONNER has made arrangements for the attack of the Castle of San Juan d'Ulua, at Vera Cruz—and that the demonstration was to be made shortly.

The three great bills of the session, namely, the British tariff, the Sub Treasury, and the Warehouse bill, have now been passed, and become laws. Either, by itself, would have been enough to rouse any people not benumbed by the deadly gripe of party; but if all three does not prove a dose that will physic even the Iron State, and purge her of her stupifying Locofocoism, her case is a hopeless one, and she may be given up.

It seems that the administration, not having the fear of the people before its eyes, but instigated by the devil, have resolved to do as much mischief and injury to the North as possible, and to see how long the patience and uncomplaining endurance of the people of Pennsylvania will hold out, and what degree of injury, and suffering, and insolence they will bear without their political fealty and loyalty being shaken or disturbed. It is mortifying to a Pennsylvanian to listen to the remarks of the Southern aristocratic *democrats* upon the people of Pennsylvania. They seem to consider them a sort of stupid dolt-heads whose skulls are iron and their brains are coal; who know nothing and care for nothing but *democracy*, and of that only the name, and who are to be managed as other stupid and bigoted people are managed.—They laugh at the idea of Pennsylvania arraying herself against the South, think it possible that she may take the passage of the British tariff bill a little hard at first, and perhaps scold about it; but that finding it useless to fret about it—that the *democratic party* have resolved that the country shall enjoy the blessings and benefits of glorious free trade—she will fall in like a good and faithful vassal of *democracy* and be as peaceful and docile, and work as kindly in the party traces as ever—content so she can be in the *democratic party*, though she be nothing more than a hewer of wood and drawer of water for the Southern wing of the party, that portion that never labors, and know nothing of the dignity of labor; that portion who lord it over their slaves, and intend to lord it over the North, and by the help of the *dough faces* from Maine, New Hampshire, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and New York, think they can accomplish their purpose.—OLIVER OLDSCHOOL.

The New Tariff Law.—The Pottsville, Pa. Journal, published in the coal region, comes to us in mourning, which the editor remarks is in accordance with the feelings of the community at the passage of the new Tariff law. An editorial in the "Journal" closes by calling on all the friends of Protection "to vote for no one who is not the avowed and active friend of "Protection to American Industry," the great principle which must be triumphant, and on which the next Presidential contest must wholly depend."

On the receipt in England of our tariff bill, their manufacturers, as well as their Ministry, will be in ecstacies. They must be very unreasonable in their wishes if this bill does not meet their most sanguine expectations. In all its provisions and enactments it is *a British free trade bill*. On this side of the Atlantic it was suggested as such. It was discussed in Congress and in the newspapers of the day as such, and it was finally adopted as such. We shall hear no murmurs, therefore, from Great Britain on this subject. At least, if we do, they will subject themselves to the charge of the most shameful ingratitude.—*Nat. Int.*

Capt. May's own description of his Charge.—Having had the pleasure of a long conversation with Capt. May, we finally asked him to give us a description of his charge, that we might get at the exact particulars. The gallant Captain twisted about his long beard, evidently somewhat confused, and after considerable hesitation said: "Why, you see, the fact is, any of the boys would have given their lives to have had the chance to have charged the batteries, only I was the lucky one in getting the order. After the old man gave the order I rode down the road, my men following of course, where we met Ridgely, he blazed away, and let me pass, and we just rode over the guns, and that is all about it."—*N. O. Bee.*

Court of Inquiry on Gen. Gaines.—The Court of Inquiry in relation to Gen. Gaines, was addressed by the General, on Monday, the old soldier vindicating his conduct with great spirit. He was accompanied by his aid, Lieut. Calhoun, a son of the Hon. John C. Calhoun.—Gen. Gaines asked, if he was to be tried by Court Martial, that it should be "upon the banks of the Rio Grande, where the witnesses all are now actively engaged in defence of our common country's liberties."

Economy.—In the established telegraphic tariff, the prices charged are according to the number of words without regard to the length thereof. The Scientific American says, that a Yankee in his communications to his wife economizes in the following manner:

"Mr. Jacob Packmybluecoatwhitepantsand accountbookinmysmalltrunk, has married Miss Sendtrunkbynextboatdirectedtomeatnewyork"

This may be called a specimen of Yankee ingenuity.

Terrific Storm.

On Friday afternoon, Baltimore was visited by one of the most terrific thunder storms ever known in that city. Flash succeeded flash, and peal followed peal in quick succession, with scarcely a moment's interval, for nearly two hours. It seemed as though the whole artillery of Heaven had been gathered together immediately above the city. A number of houses, and several vessels were struck, and many persons stunned. But one man was killed, a German, who had taken refuge under the Belvidere bridge. The pavement at the corner of Saratoga and Pleasant streets, was struck, the stones being thrown an hundred yards. The quantity of rain that fell was immense, flooding all the lower part of the city, and doing great damage. Liberty street, it is said, was a perfect river, and an Arkansas steamboat might have floated in it with ease. The wires both of the Philadelphia and Washington telegraph line were struck by the fluid more than an hundred times. At one time it seemed as though a large ball of fire exploded before their eyes—and all in the office were slightly stunned. It was said to be a most fearful scene.

From the Norridgework (Me.) Journal

We publish the following, as among the many evidences which we are constantly receiving of the increasing popularity of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. We have no interest in "puffing" it—any further than we have a desire to promote the health and happiness of our fellow-creatures, who are wasting away with those complaints, for which this medicine is an absolute remedy. And in calling the attention of the public to it, we feel that we are in the faithful discharge of our duty.

New Portland, Nov. 4, 1842.

Mr. Pratt,—Sir: I wish you to send me 3 bottles of Jayne's Expectorant, and in this connection, I would say, that I deem it an invaluable medicine, and an article that no family should be without for one day. I have used it for two years in my family, and have always found it a quick and efficient remedy for tightness of the lungs, produced by long protracted colds, which produce the short hacking cough, the premonitor of Consumption, in which it so frequently terminates in this climate. If properly and seasonably administered, it will effectually break up the most violent colds, and thereby prevent the many violent fevers, so frequently consequent upon them. I would most cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public in all cases of that nature, as invaluable.

JOHN H. WEBSTER.

Cholics and Fretting of Infants.—Every mother should have Jayne's Carminative. It is the very thing they need for their children, as it immediately cures the cholic, and allays all irritation of the stomach and bowels.

☞The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg.

Aug. 10. 3t

V. B. PALMER, Esq. N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receipting for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	- -	4 00
Wheat,	- -	90 to 1 05
Rye,	- -	60 to 65
Corn,	- -	52 to 54
Oats,	- -	21 to 23
Beef Cattle,	- -	4 50 to 6 25

MARRIED,

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. T. Creigh, Dr. JOHN HECKERMAN, of Franklin township, Adams county, to Miss JANE, daughter of Captain Wm. Dick, of Mercersburg, Franklin county.

On Tuesday last by the Rev. J. Sechler, Mr. GEORGE GONDER, to Miss ELIZA LIGHTNER—both of Littlestown.

DIED,

On Friday evening last, Miss MAGDALENA DEMAREE, of this borough.

On Saturday the 1st inst. in Franklin township, Mrs. ELIZABETH MILLER, daughter of the late Jacob Lohr.

On Tuesday last, in Mountjoy township, Mrs. CHRISTIANA MOOSE, wife of Mr. Henry Moose, aged about 66 years.

At Taneytown, on the 30th ult. Mrs. MARY SWOPE, consort of Dr. John Swope, aged about 45 years.

Home Industry vs. Foreign Labor!

THE "Gettysburg Association to promote the prosperity of American labor, and secure a Home Market for Agricultural products," will meet in the Court-house on *Monday Evening the 17th inst.* All persons opposed to the iniquitous and ill-advised Tariff-law lately enacted by Congress, and who wish American Industry to be adequately protected from the competition of Foreign pauper labor, are invited to attend, without distinction of party.

JAMES COOPER, *President.*

Aug. 10. tm

CAMP MEETING.

A CAMP-MEETING of the "CHURCH OF GOD," will commence on *Monday the 7th of September*, near the Two Taverns. All favorably disposed, are invited to join us.

☞No hucksters are permitted on the ground.

JOSEPH PLOCHER, } *Committee.*
JONATHAN YOUNG, }

Aug. 10. td

TEMPERANCE.

A MEETING of the "Total Abstinence Temperance Society of Bendersville," will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Bendersville, on *Seventh day* (Saturday) *Evening, the 22d inst.* at early candle light, when one or more addresses will be delivered, where all, whether friends or enemies of the cause, are respectfully invited to attend.

A. T. WRIGHT, *Sec'y*

Aug. 10. tm

Gettysburg Troop!

YOU will parade in Gettysburg, on *Saturday next, the 15th inst.*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. F. FELTY, *O. S.*

Aug. 10. 1t

Washington Guards!

YOU will parade at the public house of John C. Becker, in Franklin township, on *Saturday next, the 15th inst.* at 10 o'clock, with arms and accoutrements in complete order—each member provided with 6 rounds of blank cartridge.

By order. A. J. WALTER, *O. S.*

Aug 10. 1t

Grand Jury—August Term.

Latimore—John Wolford, Daniel Gardner.
Berwick—J. C. Ellis, Joseph R. Henry.
Borough—John Winebrenner, F. W. Denwiddie.
Franklin—Peter Comfort, David Goodyear, Joseph Pitzer.
Huntington—James Wilson, J. B. M'Creary.
Hamilton—Emanuel Butt, George Schwartz.
Hamiltonban—David M'Millan.
Menallen—John M'Knight, H. W. Kauffman.
Mountjoy—Adam Wert.
Reading—Jeremiah Latshaw, Elias Bushey, Nicholas Bushey.
Mountpleasant—David Brough.
Straban—Isaac Miller.
Tyrone—Daniel Bream, John Neely.

General Jury.

Borough—G. C. Strickhouser, Q. Armstrong, C. W. M'Clellan.
Berwick—Levi Gulden, John Elder, Mathias Martin, Jacob Diehl, Jacob Slagle.
Conowago—Jacob Adams.
Franklin—David M'Murdie, James Russell.
Freedom—Abraham Scott, Jacob Myers.
Germany—Wm. Lansinger, John M'Sherry.
Hamilton—Robert M. Hutchison, Bernard Hildebrand, Geo. Bentzell, Geo. Ehrhart.
Hamiltonban—Wm. M'Cullough.
Huntington—James M'Elwee, Thomas Stephens, Peter H. Smith, John Raffensberger.
Latimore—Abraham Livingston, Geo. Robinette.
Liberty—Maxwell Shields.
Menallen—Geo. B. Hewitt, F. W. Knouse, Jacob Shank, Michael Fissel, Geo. Minnich, Adam Gardner, Jesse Houck.
Mountjoy—John Horner.
Mountpleasant—Levi Schwartz, J. W. Foster, Wm. Howard, Peter Smith, Geo. Hagerman.
Reading—Jacob Hollinger, Wm. Jones, Solomon Albert.
Straban—Henry Yeagy, Philip Beamer, jr.
Union—Joseph Sneeringer, Henry Felty, Benjamin Landis.

Aug. 10. tc

COUNTY CONVENTION.

THE Democratic Whig citizens of Adams County are requested to assemble in their respective boroughs and townships, at the places of holding their borough and township elections, on

Saturday the 22d day of August next,

at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and select Two Delegates in each Township and Borough, to represent them in a

County Convention,

which is hereby called, to assemble at the Court House, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on

Monday the 24th day of August next,

at 10 o'clock, A. M. to nominate suitable persons to be supported as candidates for the several offices to be filled at the approaching election, and appoint Congressional Conferees.

ROBERT SMITH,
ROBERT G. HARPER,
DANIEL M. SMYSER,
A. R. STEVENSON,
JAMES RENSHAW,
JOSEPH BAUGHER,
AND'W HEINTZLEMAN, } *County Comm.*

Gettysburg, July 20. tc

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer his FARM at Public Sale, on

Thursday the 8th day of October next,

at 1 o'clock, P. M. ☞For further particulars see Handbills at the various Public houses in the County.

JOHN EIKER

Aug. 3. ts

CUMBERLAND VALLEY

Mutual Protection Company.

A Meeting of the Company will be held at the Stone House (Trego's,) in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, on *Monday the 7th day of September next*, to elect THIRTEEN DIRECTORS for said Company for the ensuing year, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, and to continue open until 4 o'clock, P. M.

A. G. MILLER, *Sec'y.*

Aug. 3. td

Six Cents Reward.

LEFT the employment of the subscriber, residing in Franklin township, on the 26th ult., an indented Apprentice to the Shoemaking business, named

JAMES DILLON,

about 17 years of age. The above reward, but no thanks, will be given for his return to me.

GEORGE STOVER.

Aug. 3. 3t

HARVEST HOME!

George Arnold

HAS just received, and now offers for sale, a large stock of

Fresh Groceries, Domestic Muslins, Bed Ticks, Checks, Drillings, Velvet Cords, Lanes, Cassinetts, Calicoes, &c. &c.

all of which will be sold Cheap. Please call, examine and judge for yourselves.

Gettysburg, July 27. 4t

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,

Dental Surgeon,

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg; and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

☞Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

☞Office at Mr. M'Cosh's Hotel.

May 11. tf

STRAY HORSE.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Franklin township, Adams county, on Thursday the 16th instant,

A Bay Horse,

about 15 hands high—with a small star, and a little white on his left hind foot—a little hip-shot—some white hairs occasioned by the collar. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

DAVID GOODYEAR.

July 27. 3t

HANDBILLS, BLANKS,

And Printing of every description,

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on *Saturday the 29th day of August next,* at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A FARM,

late the Estate of FELIX ORNER, deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, near the Public Road leading from Arndtsville to Pine Grove, 4 miles distant from Arndtsville, and lying near the head of Opossum creek, adjoining lands of John Wenk, Valentine Fehl, sen, Rebecca Baldwin and others, containing

120 ACRES,

more or less, about *one half* of which is clear land, under good fence, and the residue in Woodland, heavily timbered: there is a sufficiency of Meadow, well watered by springs, and Opossum creek runs through the Farm. The improvements are, a Double one-story

Log Dwelling House,

a double Log Barn, and other Out-buildings; there is also a Pump, and Spring-house, near the door, with an excellent well of water; there are also Two ORCHARDS, bearing good fruit; and there is likewise thereon erected, a

Good Saw-mill,

having facilities for business and a good custom.

Persons wishing to purchase are requested to call and see the property, which will be shown them by Mr. Conrad Plank, or the Executor. A good and perfect title will be given.

☞The TERMS will be fixed to suit purchasers, and will be made known on the day of sale; when also, if not sold, the Farm will be offered for *RENT*, by

GEORGE ORNER, *Ex'r.*

July 27. ts

EXECUTOR'S SALE
Of Real Estate.

WILL be exposed at Public Sale, on the premises, on *Saturday the 5th day of September next,* at 4 o'clock, P. M., agreeably to the last Will and Testament of JOHN WISLER, late of the township of Franklin, Adams county, deceased,

A VALUABLE FARM,

late the property of JOHN WISLER, deceased, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, about 4 miles from Gettysburg, on Black's Turnpike Road, leading to Mummasburg, adjoining lands of Henry Hersby, Andrew Heintzleman, Peter Wisler and others, containing,

273 ACRES,

more or less, of which there are about

80 Acres of WOODLAND,

heavily timbered, and a large amount of Meadow—the whole under good fencing, and in a fine state of cultivation. The improvements are a two-story

Stone Dwelling House,

Log Barn, Spring House, (near the dwelling, with an excellent Spring of Water,) and other outbuildings—running water in most of the fields. Also, a one and one-half story

LOG TENANT HOUSE

and Stabling. Also, Two ORCHARDS, bearing good fruit—apple, pear, and peach—one with each house. The plantation will be sold in one entire tract, or in parts, to suit purchasers, if desirable; *and if not sold, will be offered for* RENT.

Persons desirous of purchasing, are requested to visit the property, which will be shown them by David Wisler, residing on the Farm, or the Executors, living in the same township. A good and perfect title will be given.

☞Terms made known on the day of sale, by

JOHN WISLER,
JACOB WISLER,
Executors of John Wisler, dec'd.

July 27. ts

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on *Saturday the 12th day of September next,* on the premises, the following valuable Estate, viz.:

A FARM,

in Huntington township, Adams county, three miles west of Petersburg, Y. S., adjoining lands of T Brandon, Harman's Heirs and others, containing

279 ACRES,

of Patented Land, with a due proportion of Timber of the best. The improvements are

Two Log Houses,

two Log Barns, Wagon Shed, &c., two good Springs near the houses. Two streams run through the Farm. It is in elegant order, with Two APPLE ORCHARDS, of good Fruit. It affords an excellent range for cattle. The Turnpike from Hanover to Carlisle passes through the place.

Said Tract of Land has been divided by order of Court, and will be sold altogether or divided to suit purchasers.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

WM. MOORHEAD,
Agent for the Heirs of James Moorhead dec'd.

July 20 ts

NOTICE.
Estate of Isaac Jones, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of ISAAC JONES, late of Littlestown Adams county deceased having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Town, she hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

MATILDA JONES, *Adm'x.*

July 6. 6t

LAST NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration, de bonis non, on the Estate of PETER SPANGLER jr. late of Tyrone township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in Petersburg, Y. S., notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims to present them, duly authenticated for settlement, against *the 10th day of August next*—as also for all persons indebted to the said Estate to call and make payment.

WM GARDNER
Adm'r de bonis non of Peter Spangler jr. dec'd

June 29 tt

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
Of all kinds, and in any quantity,

CAN be supplied by the subscriber at his **Plainfield Nurseries,** near PETERSBURG, (York Springs,) Adams co. Pa.

☞His supply of APPLE TREES is very large—having from 20,000 to 25,000 saleable Trees on hand, and he feels confident that, for size and beauty of appearance, they will surpass any others in the market.

He warrants all his Trees to be genuine.

His TERMS are AS LOW as Trees can be purchased elsewhere. A considerable reduction made to those who take large quantities, or who buy to sell again.

☞Catalogues sent to those who wish them.

WM. WRIGHT.

July 13. 2m

WALTER & CO.
FLOUR & GENERAL PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,

No. 29, South Howard St, below Market St, BALTIMORE.

Dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds of all kinds, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Dried Fruit, &c. &c.

☞Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO

J. Landstreet & Son, T. Jones & Co, W. & S. Wyman, T. Cross, Esq Cashier Com & Far Bank. Lot, Ensey & Co, Slingluff & Devries, } *Baltimore.*

H. M. Brent, Esq Cash Valley Bank, J.H. Sherrard, Esq Cash. Far. Bank. } *Winchester.*

July 27. 6m

IMPORTANT TO ALL
COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPERS.

YOU may be sure of obtaining, at all times, pure and highly flavored

TEAS,

by the single pound or larger quantity, at the PEKIN TEA COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE.

30 South Second Street, between Market and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

Heretofore it has been very difficult, indeed, almost impossible, to obtain always good Green and Black Teas. But now you have only to visit the Pekin Tea Company's Store, to obtain as delicious and fragrant Tea as you could wish for. All tastes can here be suited, with the advantage of getting a pure article at a low price.

June 22.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.
M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, *Sign of the Indian King,* on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins,
RUMS, WHISKEYS,
CORDIALS AND BITTERS,

of all qualities and prices.

☞M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb 23. tf

NEW
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Franklin W. Denwiddie,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the surrounding country that he has taken the well-known

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
of J. H. Skelly,

in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Mr. Buehler's Apothecary & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and promptness, and in the latest and most approved style. ☞All work entrusted to him will be warranted to fit. His terms will be very moderate, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

☞The Latest Fashions will be regularly received from the cities.

Gettysburg, March 23. 1y

DOCTORS BERLUCHY & BELL

BEG leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

Coad's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles,

for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, Tic Doloreaux, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

☞They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. BELL, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.

Gettysburg Feb 23 tf

WM. B. McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec 2. tf

LAW NOTICE.
J. REED, of Carlisle,

PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Courts of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Feb tf

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned that the *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county for confirmation and allowance, on *Monday the 17th day of August next,* viz:

The account of F. W. Koehler, Administrator (de bonis non) of the Estate of Joseph Baltzley, deceased.

The account of James Moore, Administrator (de bonis non, with the will annexed,) of the Estate of Susannah Dill, deceased.

The account of John A. Ziegler, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of John Ziegler, deceased, who was one of the Administrators of the Estate of George Scheaffer, deceased.

The account of Samuel Durboraw, Administrator of the Estate of George Bender, deceased.

The account of Samuel Durboraw and Jacob Hulick, Executors of the last will and testament of Isaac Hulick, deceased.

The account of John Brough, one of the Administrators of the Estate of George Scheaffer, deceased.

The final account of Abraham Fisher and Isaac Fisher, Executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Fisher, deceased.

The account of George Ickes, Administrator with the will annexed, of the Estate of Charles Rinehart, deceased.

The final account of James H. Neely, Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Neely, deceased.

The account of Nicholas Bushey, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Walter, deceased.

The account of Theresa Treat and Levi T. Williams, Executors of the last will and testament of Isaac Treat, deceased.

The account of John F. Wolf, Administrator of the Estate of William Ashbaugh, deceased.

The account of Philip T. Essick and John Houck, Executors of the last will and testament of Abraham Essick, deceased.

The guardianship account of Henry Emlet and George Emlet, Administrators of John Emlet, deceased, who was the Guardian of Edward Emlet.

The guardianship account of Henry and George Emlet, Administrators of John Emlet, deceased, who was the Guardian of George Emlet.

The guardianship account of Henry Emlet and George Emlet, Administrators of John Emlet, deceased, who was the Guardian of Sarah Emlet.

The guardianship account of Henry Emlet and George Emlet, Administrators of John Emlet, deceased, who was the Guardian of Mandilla Emlet.

The account of Jacob Shank, Administrator (de bonis non) of the Estate of Jacob Weidaw, deceased.

The account of Jacob Myers, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Toot; deceased.

ROBERT COBEAN, *Register.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, July 13, 1846. tc

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. WM. N. IRVINE, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district—and GEORGE SMYSER and JAMES M'DIVITT, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 22d day of April, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 17th day of August next*—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

BENJAMIN SCHRIVER, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, July 13, 1846. tc

PLUMBE
National Daguerrian Gallery

AND

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOTS,
FOUNDED 1810

Awarded the MEDAL, FOUR FIRST PREMIUMS, and Two HIGHEST HONORS, by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, respectively, for the most beautifully COLORED DAGUERREOTYPES, and best apparatus ever exhibited.

No. 205 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, adjoining Campbell's Jewelry Store

Concert Hall, Penn Avenue Washington, D. C.

251 Broadway N York	Market St, St Louis
75 Court St, Boston.	Main street, Du Buque
136 Chesnut St, Phil'a.	Broadway, Saratoga
56 Canal St, N. O.	Douw's Buildings, Alb.
127 Viell Rue de Temple Paris	Middle St, Portland; Main St Newport
32 Churchst Liverpool	Norfolk Va
63 Main St, Lou Ky	Petersburg Va
176 Main St, Cin'h O	

May 11 3m

To Printers.
Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE subscribers have opened a new Type Foundry in the city of New York where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of Job or Fancy Type Ink Paper Cases Galleys Brass Rule Steel Column Rule Composing Sticks Chases and every article necessary for a Printing Office. Also second hand materials.

The Type which are cut in imitation of the *English* letters are cast in new Moulds, from an entirely new set of Matrixes with deep counters are warranted to be unsurpassed by any and will be sold at prices to suit the times. All the type furnished by us is "hand cast." The Types from any foundry can be matched at this establishment.

Printing Presses furnished also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

☞Composition Rollers cast for Printers.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND, *8 Ann st.*

Dec 22 1y

Blacksmithing.

IN all its branches will be attended to by good workmen at the Foundry of the subscriber.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the *COACH MAKING BUSINESS,* in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGES,
Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials and by the best of workmen. ☞Call and judge for yourselves,

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf

Farmers, Attend!

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he continues the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his Old Stand in York Street—East end—(formerly Buckingham's establishment) where he will execute all work in his line, in a most substantial manner, and on reasonable terms.

☞He invites calls from Farmers and others, assuring them that he will do all work in such a manner as cannot but please.

LEONARD STOUGH.

An Apprentice Wanted.

AN APPRENTICE to the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS will be taken by the subscriber—Any one coming well recommended, about sixteen years of age, may obtain a good situation by making application, immediately, to

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY
And Machine Shop.

THE subscriber having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hands, and will continue to manufacture, a large assortment of

STOVES,

of all patterns, such as the Hathaway, Parlor, Premium, and nine-plate Cooking Stoves, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes.

He has, also, on hand,

Castings for Machinery,

of all kinds—for Threshing Machines, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also, PLOUGH CASTINGS of all the patterns now in use; he has on hand, already made, a number of the celebrated

SEYLER PLOUGHS,

which he will sell low. He has also on hand, and will continue to make, HOLLOW-WARE, Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention. He has, also,

Threshing Machines,

ready made, and continues to manufacture LITTLE's Patent two-horse Machines, and the Hanover and York patterns.

Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS, will be attended to.

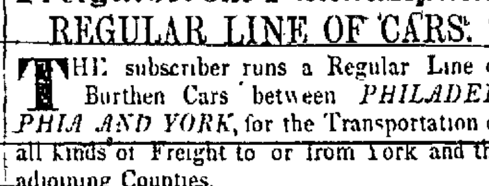
All the above articles will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also be taken in exchange for work.

☞Repairing, and all work in his line, done at the shortest notice ☞

The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Establishment in the Western part of the town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach shop.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15. tf



Freights from Philadelphia.
REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between *PHILADELPHIA AND YORK,* for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandize generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs or more, 25 cents per hundred

Coffee, if 6000 lbs or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred

☞All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No 365 Market street—A. L. GERHART, *Agent.*

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.

York, April 20. tf

THE WARM WEATHER.

The sudden changes of the weather, during this season of the year, exhibit a most baneful effect on the human system debilitating and prostrating it. The stomach and bowels become deranged giving timely notice to all who are inclined to give attention to the warning voice of nature. At such times Jayne's Carminative never fails to afford immediate relief, checking the disease and restoring the patient to vigorous health. Mothers cannot be too cautious with their children during this month and the month following and in the earliest stages of this summer disease whether from teething, oppressive heat or other causes they should at once resort to this never failing remedy. Hundreds of certificates from respectable persons in this city i. e. in possession of the proprietor ready to exhibit to all who may desire to see them at his office No. 8 South Third street Philadelphia.

LIFE! LIFE!! LIFE!!!

All that a man hath will he give for his life so we find recorded in the most ancient and best of books. But as we see thousands dying around us with Consumption, Croup, Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting blood and other Pulmonary affections, we are led to doubt the correctness of the above assertion, especially since it is so well known that a certain remedy may be obtained, which always arrests those diseases.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant never fails to give relief and cures after every other means have failed. This can be and has been proven in thousands of instances where [illegible] cases have been given up by all his friends and physicians.

☞The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler Gettysburg, Pa.

Aug [illegible]

Encourage Home Industry.

FARMERS & MECHANICS
WOOLEN FACTORY,
Near Hanover, York county, Pa.

THIS establishment has lately undergone much repair and is now in complete operation—and will in future be conducted by the undersigned in all its various branches. They continue to manufacture goods of the best quality, such as

Satinet Cloth, Linseys, Blanketing, Flannels, Kentucky Jeans, Tweed Buckram Cords, Carpets, Stocking Yarn, and Wool carded into Rolls,

AT THE FOLLOWING RATES

Satinet Chain found	33½	per yard.
Cloth, narrow,	45 to 50	"
Kentucky Jeans,	25	" "
Blanketing, narrow,	35	" "
Linseys,	31¼	" "
Woolen Flannels, colored,	35	" "
Do. white,	31¼	" "

☞Wool carded into Rolls as low as can be done at any other factory.

☞Wool will be taken in at the following places, viz:—At George Basehoar's Mill, in Union township, at Samuel Diller's, near Littlestown, and at the different Stores in Littlestown, at Mr Jacob Feeser's Saw-mill, Mountjoy township; at Messrs. Wirt & Emmert's Store, and at the different Stores in Hanover, and at Mr James K. Menough's Store, on the York road, where the same will be received and punctually delivered whenever finished. Written directions must be sent with the Wool.

The undersigned have entered into the above business this season, with a renewed spirit, and will avoid no reasonable pains or expense, in executing such work as shall rate, in point of beauty and utility, with the best productions of any other manufactory; and having none other than the best of workmen in their employ, they flatter themselves that the products of their mechanical efforts cannot fail to meet the approbation of all, and give unparalleled satisfaction. Should any mistake occur, they will endeavor, if possible, to rectify it.

☞Wool will be taken in payment at the highest prices.

SAMUEL DILLER & SON.

April 27. tf

☞All letters directed to Littlestown or Hanover, will receive immediate attention.

EXTENSIVE
CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

THE Greatest Bargains in READY MADE CLOTHING are to be had at M. TRACY'S Old Established Pioneer Line, No. 292 Market street, Philadelphia; who has just finished one of the largest and most complete assortments of Spring and Summer Clothing in the city, consisting of

Super Black Cloth Dress Coats, from		$10 00 to	$14 00
" " " Frock	"	10 00 to	14 00
Blue " Dress	"	11 00 to	14 00
Superfine Habit Cloth	"	8 00 to	10 00
" Cashmerette,	"	7 00 to	9 00
" Tweed	"	4 00 to	5 00
" "	"	2 50 to	3 50
" Croton	"	4 00 to	5 00
" French Cassimere Pants,		4 00 to	6 00
" Fancy Drillings	"	2 00 to	3 00
Fine Satin Vests, from		2 25 to	3 00
Extra fine Satin Vests, from		3 50 to	5 00
Marseilles		1 00 to	2 50
Gentlemen's Fine Cloth Cloaks, from		13 00 to	18 00

Shirts, Collars, Suspenders, Stocks, &c.

All garments at this establishment are warranted both in fit and quality of workmanship; they are all got up expressly for the retail trade, consequently more care is taken in the selection of the goods as well as the style of cutting. The proprietor of the establishment is a practical tailor (having served a regular apprenticeship to the business) and has none but practical workmen in his employ.

Gentlemen in want of Clothing may depend upon being suited in every respect, as we are determined not to be undersold by any competitors. All goods are purchased for CASH, and sold for CASH, which enables us to sell a little lower than those who deal on the credit system, it being a self-evident fact that the "nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling."

Also, always on hand an extensive assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, which will be made to order at the shortest notice.

M. TRACY,
No. 292 Market street, Philadelphia.

May 4. 3m

PROTECTION AGAINST
LOSS BY FIRE.

THE *Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company,* being incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following Board of Managers, viz: Thos. C. Miller, John Moore, David W. McCullough, James Weakly, Wm Moore, Samuel Galbraith, Thomas Paxton, A. G. Miller, Philip Spangler, Samuel Woods, Abraham Kurtz, George Brindle, & Scott Coyle, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland and Adams Counties to the cheapness of the rates, and the many advantages which this kind of insurance has over any other.

1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the Company, and indemnity against losses which may happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person applying for insurance must give his premium note for the cheapest class at the rate of five per centum, which will be $50 on the 1000 for which he will have to pay $2.50 for five years and $1 50 for survey and policy, and no more unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hands will cover and then no more will be required than a pro rata share. These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated on the same principles.

THOS. C. MILLER, *Pres't.*

A. G. MILLER, *Sec'y.*

Feb 5 tm

☞The following named gentlemen have been appointed AGENTS for Adams county.

Wm. W. Paxton, Esq.
General Agent for Adams County.

James A. Thompson,	*Gettysburg.*
David Ziegler,	*do.*
Dr. Wm R. Stewart,	*Petersburg.*
Henry Myers, Esq.	*New Chester.*
Henry Mayer, Esq.	*Abbottstown.*
Daniel Comfort,	*Straban township.*
Abraham King, Esq.	*Hunterstown.*
Dav. [illegible] Esq.	*Millerstown.*
Thos. T. Wierman,	*Arndtsville.*
Wm. Morrison, Esq.	*Bendersville.*
Abel T. Wright,	*do*
Dr. D. Mellinger,	*East Berlin.*

LAW NOTICE.

THE subscriber having removed from Gettysburg, persons having business with him may find him during all the Courts, and on every Tuesday throughout the year, at the Hotel of James M'Cosh, in Gettysburg, and at all other times at his residence in *Littlestown.*

☞The undersigned is Commissioner for the Acknowledgment of Deeds and all other instruments of writing under seal, to be used in the State of Maryland.

WM. M'SHERRY.

March 30. 4m

THOMAS M'CREARY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South east Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. M'Sherry's Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15. tf

PLUMBE
National Daguerrian Gallery
And Photographers Furnishing Depots;

AWARDED the Medal, Four first premiums, and Two Highest Honors by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, for the most beautiful colored Daguerreotypes and best Apparatus ever exhibited.

☞Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.

☞Instructions given in the art.

☞A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chestnut st.; Boston, 75 Court, and 58 Hanover sts; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore st.; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall, Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut and 176 Main st., Saratoga Springs Broadway.

June 8. 1y

Mathew T. Miller,
(Successor to Robert T. Bicknell,)
EXCHANGE BROKER,

No. 8, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

BANK NOTES—Notes on all the solvent Banks in the U. States discounted at the lowest rates.

DRAFTS, NOTES and BILLS collected on the most favorable terms.

EXCHANGE—Bills of exchange and Bank Checks on most of the principal cities of the Union, bought and sold at the best rates.

Exchange on *England* in large or small sums constantly for sale.

Bicknell's Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and Price Current, is issued from this office every Tuesday. It is devoted chiefly to the condition of the Currency, the Markets, Banking institutions, Counterfeit Notes, &c. Terms $3 per annum payable in advance.

Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List is published semi-monthly at $1,50 per annum; monthly $1 per annum, payable in advance. This work is printed in pamphlet form of 32 pages. Single copies 12½ cents.

Office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Exchange hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

REPUBLICATION OF THE

London Quarterly Review,
Edinburgh Review,
Foreign Quarterly Review,
Westminster Review, and
Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine.

THE above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac simile of the Edinburgh edition.

The wide-spread fame of these splendid Periodicals renders it needless to say much in their praise. As literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar stamp now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candor and forbearance not often found in works of a party character.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Whig, Tory, and Radical,—"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review," Whig; and the "Westminster," Radical. The "Foreign Quarterly" is purely literary, being devoted principally to criticisms on foreign Continental Works.

The prices of the re-prints are less than one-third of those of the foreign copies, and while they are equally well got up, they afford all that advantage to the *American* over the *English* reader.

TERMS:

PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

For any one of the 4 Reviews,	$3 00	per year.
For any two do.	5 00	"
For any three do.	7 00	"
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00	"
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00	"
For Blackwood & the 4 Reviews,	10 00	"

CLUBBING.

Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis.

☞Remittances and communications must be made in all cases without expense to the publishers. The former may always be done through a Post master by handing him the amount to be remitted, taking his receipt and forwarding the receipt by mail, post paid; or the money may be enclosed in a letter, post-paid, directed to the publishers.

N. B.—The Postage on all these Periodicals is reduced by the late Post Office law, to about *one third the former rates,* making a very important saving in the expense to mail subscribers.

*** *In all the principal Cities and Towns throughout the United States to which there is a direct Rail road or Water communication from the city of New York, these periodicals will be delivered* FREE OF POSTAGE.

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June 8

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS.

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July [illegible] 3t

Tariff Meeting.

Pursuant to public notice the Citizens of Gettysburg, friendly to an adequate Protection of American Industry from a ruinous competition with Foreign Pauper Labor, convened in the Court-house on Friday evening the 31st of July, for the purpose of adopting such measures as might be deemed best adapted to the exigency occasioned by the Repeal of the Tariff of 1842 and the enactment of Mr. M'Kay's "Bill for the reduction of duties on imports." On motion of Hon. JAMES COOPER, the meeting was organized by appointing Col. ROBERT COBEAN, President; THOMAS WARREN and JOHN WEIGLE, Vice Presidents: and *D. A. Buehler* and *D M'Conaughy*, Secretaries.

D. M. SMYSER, Esq after a few appropriate and eloquent remarks upon the ruinous consequences that must ensue to the Industrial interests of the country from the passage of the new Tariff Law, and the necessity of a union of effort upon the part of all friends of the Protective Policy to remedy and ward off, so far as may be practicable, the evils threatened, moved the adoption of the following Preamble and Resolutions:

WHEREAS, the interests and the industry of Pennsylvania are vitally and essentially connected with the system of Protection to American labor and laborers; and whereas, on the subject of the duty and the policy of extending adequate protection to such, there is no difference of opinion among the people composing the two great political parties of Pennsylvania, however they may be temporarily misled or deceived by designing men: Therefore,

Resolved, That we look upon the passage by Congress of the Bill to reduce the duties on imports, commonly known as M'Kay's Bill, as striking a fatal blow at the interests of American labor and industry, and especially at those interests of our own State, which are dependent upon Protection for their prosperity and success; and that it therefore becomes the bounden and sacred duty of every Pennsylvanian, without distinction of party, to do all in his power to avert or break the force of the impending blow.

Resolved, That to this end, all the energies of Pennsylvania ought immediately and unremittingly to be directed to the work of procuring a repeal of the law above mentioned, and a restoration of the act of 1842 with such modifications, in its details, if any be necessary, as may be deemed wise and salutary.

Resolved. That with the accomplishment of such an enterprise, no mere party objects or interests ought to be suffered to interfere, but that all, Democrats and Whigs, should, and, we trust, will, stand shoulder to shoulder, whilst all unite their voices to swell the cry of "REPEAL!" in response to the appeal of HON. SIMON CAMERON, one of our Senators in Congress, and in obedience to the dictates of an enlightened self-interest and sound State policy.

Resolved, That, as one means for the accomplishment of this end, we approve of the immediate formation of a Society for the promotion of the interests and prosperity of American labor, and to secure a home market for our own agricultural products; and recommend the formation of similar associations throughout the State.

Resolved, That, as a further means, we recommend to the citizens of Pennsylvania, to give, as far as practicable, a preference, in all cases, to home articles, fabrics, and manufactures, over those of foreign nations; and, if deemed expedient, to unite themselves in associations on that principle.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the State Central Committees of the several political parties of the State, to devise in concert, as soon as practicable, the form of a memorial to Congress, to be circulated throughout every part of the State, for signatures, and to be presented to Congress at the commencement of its next session.

Resolved, That the thanks of the country are due to our Representatives and Senators in Congress for the support of the industrial interests, in sustaining the Tariff of 1842 and opposing its repeal; and especially to the Hon. Simon Cameron for his noble, faithful and eloquent exposition and defence of the interests of Pennsylvania, as connected with this great question.

The Resolutions were seconded by A. R. STEVENSON, Esq. in a few pertinent remarks similar in spirit to those of the mover, dwelling more particularly upon the propriety and importance of the suggestion contained in the sixth Resolution, which he trusted would meet with a prompt and cordial response from the Central Committees of the several great Parties

The Hon. JAMES COOPER, after expressing his pleasure at the commendable spirit of the remarks made by the gentlemen who had preceded him, and warmly approving of the Resolutions before the meeting, entered upon an eloquent and masterly exposition of the necessity of a Protective Policy, the beneficial and revivifying influences of the Tariff of 1842, upon every department of Industry, and the fearful blight that must necessarily pass over the prosperity of the whole country under the operation of the ill-advised and iniquitous measure lately passed through the National Legislature. Mr. C., in the course of his remarks, warmly commended the efforts of our Senators and Representatives in Congress who stood by the Tariff of 1842, and especially the open, manly and honorable stand assumed by Mr. CAMERON, who, while Treason was plotting around him against the vital interests of his State, stood manfully up to their defence, and proved himself a champion well worthy of association with the gifted spirits that battled with him in behalf of American Industry.

The Resolutions having been unanimously adopted, on motion of Mr. COOPER it was

Resolved. That we proceed to form a Society in accordance with the recommendation of the fourth Resolution, to be called "The Gettysburg Association to promote the prosperity of American labor, and secure a home market for American Agricultural products"—the Officers of the Association to consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, one Recording Secretary, two Corresponding Secretaries; and an Executive Committee of nine members.

An invitation being then given to such as desired to connect themselves with the Association, a large number of names were handed in: whereupon, on motion of H. J. SCHLINER Esq, the Association proceeded to an election of Officers, which resulted as follows.

President—Hon. JAS. COOPER.

Vice Presidents—J. B. M'PHERSON, GEORGE LITTLE.

Recording Secretary—R. G. HARPER.

Corresponding Secretaries—DAVID A. BUEHLER, D. M'CONAUGHY.

Mr. COOPER having returned his acknowledgements to the Association for the honor conferred in selecting him as its presiding Officer, on motion of J. B. M'PHERSON, Esq. it was

Resolved, That an adjourned meeting of the Association be held in the Court-house on Tuesday evening, Aug. 4, to perfect its organization; and that D. M. SMYSER, Esq., with the Officers, be a Committee to draft and report a Constitution.

On motion of D. M. SMYSER, Esq. it was

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in all the newspapers in the county; that the papers throughout the State be respectfully requested likewise to insert them—and that the Secretaries also furnish a copy to the Chairmen of the Several State Central Committees, calling their especial attention to the 6th Resolution.

(*Signed by the Officers.*)

Constitution

(*Adopted at adjourned meeting, Tuesday Ev'g.*)

Impressed with a conviction of the disastrous consequences that must ensue to the Mechanical and Agricultural interests of the Country, and of Pennsylvania in particular, from the operation of the Bill lately passed through Congress, repealing the Tariff of 1842 and substituting a system of reduced ad valorem duties; and holding it to be the duty of every good citizen to rally to the support of the great interests thus assailed and threatened with destruction—the undersigned, citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg and vicinity, have organized themselves into an Association, which shall have in view the objects set forth in the following articles:

ARTICLE I. This Society shall be called "The Gettysburg Association to promote the prosperity of American labor, and secure a home market for American Agricultural products."

ART. II. The object of this Association shall be, as indicated by its name, to protect American labor and American laborers, and by building up and fostering American manufacturing and mechanical interests, secure home markets for the Agricultural products of American farmers.

ART. III. A primary object of this Association shall be the Repeal of the Law lately passed by Congress and commonly known as "M'Kay's Bill," and the restoration of the Tariff law of 1842, which, by its salutary operation, in restoring the credit of the Government and diffusing prosperity through every department of Industry, had commended itself to the favor of free laborers every where throughout the U. States.

ART. IV. As a means to assist in the accomplishment of the foregoing objects, it shall be the aim of the Association, from time to time, to collect and disseminate among the citizens of Adams county sound views upon the propriety and necessity of a judicious Protective Policy in the enactment of our National Revenue Laws.

ART. V. It shall be the duty of the members of this Association to give a preference, in the purchase and use of products and manufactures, to American over foreign articles, and to encourage their fellow-citizens in adopting a like preference.

ART. VI. The Officers of the Association shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, one Recording Secretary, and two Corresponding Secretaries.

ART. VII. The business of the Association shall be in the hands of and managed by an Executive Committee of nine members.

ART. VIII. The Officers and Executive Committee shall be elected *viva voce* on the first Tuesday of August in each year, and shall continue in office for one year, or until successors shall have been appointed.

ART. IX. This Association shall meet at such times and places as may be determined by its members, or by its Officers.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

President—Hon. JAMES COOPER.

Vice Presidents—J. B. M'PHERSON, GEO. LITTLE.

Recording Secretary—R. G. HARPER.

Corresponding Secretaries—D. A. BUEHLER, D. M'CONAUGHY.

Executive Committee—D. M. Smyser, Esq. A. R. Stevenson, Esq. Col. Robert Cobean, A. B. Kurtz, Col. S. S. M'Creary, A. D. Buehler, Dr. D. Horner, Wm. Boyer, Thos. Warren.

Return of Mr. M'Lane.—The Patriot of Tuesday afternoon states that Mr. M'Lane, our Minister at London, who has asked leave to return home, and which has been granted, is expected to reach here about the 1st of October next.

Mortality of Philadelphia.—During the past week the number of deaths in Philadelphia was 140, of which number 102 were children, and 65 of them under one year of age. There were twenty-four deaths from consumption of the lungs.

A Bank Closed.—The Bank of Williamsport, Md., was moved into its new building a few days since, and the money locked up in its new vault. Next day on attempting to open the vault every effort proved abortive, and the officers were finally compelled to send to Baltimore for the manufacturer of the lock, with whose assistance alone an entrance could be effected.

FROM THE MARYLAND VOLUNTEERS—*Orders to Join the Advance.*—The following is an extract of a letter from the mouth of the Rio Grande, from Capt. Piper, of the Baltimore volunteers, to his brother in that city. It is dated July 19th:

"In addition to the inundation, it is raining in torrents. The ground is low, and the water is rising. We had to move some of the tents this morning out of the water. But my marque is on an elevated spot, perfectly dry and comfortable, it having a fly over it, as is the custom of this country. We may expect rain for about two weeks longer. My health is excellent, but I am getting tired of the inactivity in carrying on the war. There can be no blame attached to Gen. Taylor—the fault being at head quarters.—The means of transportation are not sufficient to prosecute the war with vigor. We have only about twelve steamboats on the river, when fifty would not be enough, and only about four hundred wagons when a thousand would hardly suffice.

* * * * *

General Paredes has notified General Taylor that he intends to meet him on the Rio Grande. On the other hand, Gen. Taylor has also, in his proclamation, informed the Mexicans that he will soon take up his line of march for the interior of Mexico.

Col. Watson has just returned from Matamoras, and has succeeded in obtaining a preference for our battalion, that is to say, we will soon join the army, and accompany him to Monterey. Most of the other volunteers will be left at the posts to be established from this point to Monterey, to guard our stores and ammunition. We came here for the purpose of having a *fight* with the Mexicans, and are decidedly opposed to occupying a station where no honor can be gained."

Extract of a letter from the Army:

"I have just returned from a visit to 'old Rough and Ready,' who was anything but a hero in his appearance and manners. He is without polish, and, it struck me, refinement of mind. But one could not expect much of these qualities in one who has lived so long in camps—although we have an exception to this rule in Worth. He is the idol of the army, and a hero in every sense of the word.

"I was somewhat curious to know what effect the sudden popularity of Gen. Taylor would have upon him. When the old soldier heard of his nomination to the Presidency by various meetings in the Union, he showed as much surprise as any of us. He went further and expressed a decided opinion against the election to that office of military chieftains—making an exception, however, or excuse, in favor of Gen. Jackson, whose intimate friend he was, and for whom he had the strongest attachment.

"His words, as given to me, ran somewhat in this shape. 'I have been always opposed to the election of mere soldiers to the Presidency. They have no business in a civil office of so great responsibility, and they are usually unfitted by education and experience for it. It is not probable that I can be tempted to violate this principle of my life to gratify my own ambition, or those who have controlled these meetings.'

"Doubtless, this is sincere, for the General is an honest man, with very little disposition to show off, and no vanity. His despatches and recent proclamation prove that he always goes straight to the ends he seeks. I think there is no possibility of his being made the tool of disappointed politicians."

Lynch Law Again.—More than a year ago, in Chicot county, Arkansas, where the slave population far exceeds that of the white, the overseer of Col. Walnutt, a rich planter, was found murdered in the field—having received five stabs in the back, and a wound in the hinder part of the head. William, a slave, was charged with the crime, and tried at the ensuing Circuit Court, which came on in the fall. The jury did not agree.—He was remanded to jail, to await his trial at the spring term—it came on, and he was found guilty of murder in the first degree. His counsel, who had been employed by his master to make the best defence for him of which they were capable, moved for a new trial, and obtained it on the ground, that as the overseer was killed in a fight, it could not be murder in the first degree, but was only manslaughter. He was again sent back to prison. It was said he would evade the punishment of death, if he did not escape altogether, and to put the matter beyond doubt, a mob resolved to take his execution into their own hands, and the negro was taken out of jail by force, and hung.

The miserable excuse given for the deed is that the public safety required this fearful course.

Another Railroad Accident.—The Haverhill (N. H.) Gazette states that Mrs. Gennengs returning home from a visit to a sick daughter, in order to shorten the distance, concluded to walk a mile on the rail track. Just at that moment the last train from Portland came thundering on with double speed, throwing her from the track some eighteen feet ahead, smashing in her ribs and breaking her back in the most shocking manner. Two hours of dying agony followed, when she passed the gate of death, leaving a husband and eight children to mourn their loss.

New York Salt.—The value of the salt manufactured in this State in a single year, exceeds a million of dollars, and it gives employment to about two thousand persons.

We find in the Barre (Mass.) Gazette the following account of a notorious counterfeiter recently arrested in that city:

Thomas Winslow has for many years been suspected of dealing in counterfeit money, and has been once or twice arrested for the offence, but escaped, for want of sufficient evidence.

The family with which he is connected is not a little notorious in the annals of crime. His brother, Mark Winslow, was a noted counterfeiter, and probably the most ingenious ever known in this State. About twelve years ago he was sentenced to the State Prison, for life, and on the eve of removal he committed suicide by cutting his throat. Edward, another brother, was also a counterfeiter, and for that and other offences he has been an inmate of the State prison, and of nearly half the jails in this State. He is now at the poor house in this town.—Lucretia, a sister, was connected with the same gang, and signed the bills.—She was wonderfully expert with the pen, and skillful in imitating signatures. She married a man by the name of Chapman, who was murdered in Pennsylvania some years since. She then lived as the wife of the noted imposter Mina, and they were both arrested and tried for the murder; Mina was hung, but she was acquitted, although not without strong evidence of having prompted or connived at the death of Chapman. She subsequently wandered through the South, connected with a strolling theatrical company, and died a few years since. One of her children is now in this town. She was a woman of great talent, if it had been honestly applied, and of singularly winning manners. Another sister of the Winslows married Robert Green, and still another married Jesse H. Jones, and both Green and Jones were connected with the gang of counterfeiters that used to infest this region.

The Desperate Woman in Man's Clothes—"That desperate woman" who has for some time past been following a man named Gray, armed with a revolving pistol and dressed in male attire, for the purpose of compelling a marriage with her, has at length settled her difficulties; and they now reside at Mackinaw, where he is engaged in the humble occupation of fish selling. The Cleveland Herald says:

"After the recent shooting farce, the revengeful Mrs. Gray took lodgings at a boarding house where the perfidious Mr. Gray was engaged in the fish business; and whenever the latter appeared among his savory barrels on the dock, she confronted him pistol in hand. They exchanged some bitter words and malignant eye-shots, but without fatal effect. At last, the fun-loving bystanders, having witnessed an interesting altercation, contrived to hustle the belligerents into a cooper's shop together, and a reconciliation was so far effected that the next day the "loving pair" took a stroll, it is said, to the umbrageous vicinage of Sugar Loaf!"

The New York Courier tells a story of the Mayor of that city, which is very clever in its way. The Courier says.

The Mayor on Tuesday night was among the passengers who landed from the steamboat Columbus, and had a fair opportunity of forming an opinion as to the justness of the very general censure applied to the management of affairs at the steamboat landings, with especial reference to those nuisances, the cabmen. The boat had scarcely touched the wharf, when the dock was crowded with the insolent fellows, who thrust their whips and cards at the passengers, the Mayor among them. He took every card which was offered, and moved along through them as well as he could, until some one who once had the "honor" of being brought up before him recognized him and gave the alarm. The decks were cleared as quickly as though the whole police force had performed the operation, and in a trice every man was quietly seated on his cab. Yesterday morning some half score of those who had given their cards to him were introduced formally to him at his office, where their cases were disposed of by fine, or by taking away their licenses. They will certainly know him the next time they meet.

THE TARIFF—*Locofoco Consistency.*—Is there not something curious in the fact that a party claiming to be essentially American in its character—*par excellence* the Democratic party, the men who have an exceeding love for the people—are doing their best to destroy the business of the country, and to open our ports to admit the pauper labor of Europe? In the discussion of this question during the last election, they told us that the present Tariff raised *too much* revenue and must be *reduced*; and now they tell us that it *does not give enough*, and must still be *reduced* to raise more. A standing theme of their orators has been that the country imported too much—that *that* was the cause of the distress and embarrassment in the last great revulsion which the country underwent! "Over-trading," "over-importations" was rang through the country, until the people were made to believe that this was almost the sole cause of the evils under which our trade and financial concerns labored. Now, when they succeed in reducing this tariff some fifty per cent., we must buy twice as much as before of foreign nations to raise the same amount of funds to carry on the Government. Is there not a beautiful consistency in all this?—*Nashville Banner.*

Departure of Transports.—On the 27th ult., four steamers, loaded with troops, left New Orleans for the seat of war, and, on the 26th, no less than nine schooners, filled with government stores, left for the same destination.

A STRIKING FACT.

A few days ago Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, presented to the Senate the proceedings of a meeting "of Democratic citizens residing in the valley of Wyoming, expressing their entire opposition to any alteration in the tariff of 1842;" among the prominent actors at which meeting was HENDRICKS B. WRIGHT, Esq. the *President* of the Baltimore Convention which nominated Polk and Dallas, and by which the famous resolutions were adopted of which so much has been said, and in conformity to the doctrines of one of which Mr. DALLAS professed to consider himself pledged to give the casting vote in favor of "the British tariff"—a tariff of which Senator Cameron truly said: "If the bill had been drawn by a British statesman it could not have discriminated more in favor of British workmen"—a tariff of which Senator NILES declared in his place "not one-third of the Senators approved"—a tariff which Senator BENTON brands as contradictory, incomprehensible, grossly defective, and fraudulent!—And yet *such* a tariff, thus disparaged by those who voted for it—thus confessedly crude and impracticable in its details, and threatening in its results the most disastrous consequences—this tariff, repudiated and scoffed at by a considerable number of the very men who, under some strange infatuation, have nevertheless voted for it—this odious and inefficient measure, which is to bankrupt the Treasury, to lead to a large national debt, to diminish the wages of labor, to derange the currency, to check our manufacturing prosperity, to cripple commerce, and to paralize agriculture—this abominable measure has been forced upon the country by means which even its own friends dare not avow, and which they even shrink from characterizing! And this is done, too, in pretended conformity with a pledge said to have been given in the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention, in the teeth of the fact that the President of that Convention is seen among the number of its active opponents, and uniting with his "Democratic" neighbors of Wyoming in the declaration that Polk and Dallas never would have been nominated by that body had it been presumed that they were opposed to the tariff of 1842, against which that resolution professes to have been levelled! The annals of party perfidy, abounding as they do in acts of treachery and fraud, furnish no case surpassing this in magnitude and enormity.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE SUBTREASURY BILL.

This measure, an innovation and a novelty in our administrative system—once already tried and deliberately and signally condemned and renounced by the people—this offspring of abstractionism has passed the Senate, and is again to vex and annoy the country. If ever a measure was demonstrated to be unnecessary and unwise, this Subtreasury scheme was shown to be so by the debate which has taken place on it. In the Senate, as well as previously in the House, the arguments against it were so unanswerable that, in the former body, the able gentlemen who favored the bill did not attempt to answer them. But the "Baltimore Convention" had willed it, and reason and experience and the public convenience must yield. So the Government must set about building vaults and iron safes in which to keep secure, and free from bank contamination and risk, the treasure of the Government, its Treasury notes. It is about as wise a step as if a man having a peck of corn to grind should set about building a mill for his own use.—*Nat. Int.*

Hear our Southern masters how they taunt us with "*stupidity and ignorance*," and crow over Pennsylvanians because they were deceived in 1844; we quote from the *Charleston* (South Carolina) *Mercury*:—

"It is beyond controversy that the true issue on the Tariff question was never made by the Democrats in Pennsylvania, and it is exceedingly probable that if it had been, the State would have gone for CLAY. As to the grievances of Pennsylvania however, we don't at all understand them. That State did not elect POLK and DALLAS, and could not have prevented their election by voting against them. It is indeed a notable pretension to set up, that because the Pennsylvanians *were too IGNORANT and STUPID to know what were the issues involved on the Presidential election*, it is therefore dishonest and treacherous for Congress to adopt any measures but such as their *ignorance* and *stupidity* may now dictate and approve."

Is Pennsylvania indeed fallen so low that the Southern nabobs dare address such language to her? Why, if the Keystone had not first pronounced for Polk and Dallas, their fate would have been sealed. And these are the thanks she gets! They ought to make every Freeman's blood boil in his veins. "*Stupid and ignorant*," forsooth! Let us show these haughty dictators that they mistake the solid materials of Pennsylvania character. Let us rally around the banner of her interests, and trust no longer to a party led by TRAITORS and DECEIVERS. *Now is the time to strike*—"AWAKE, ARISE, OR BE FOREVER FALLEN!"

York Rep.

It is stated that the wages of the laborers in the mining districts of this State will be reduced one-half, when the new Tariff comes into operation, in order that something like a competition with the coal mines of Pictou and elsewhere may be maintained. This is one of the first fruits of this "bill of abominations" which the Locofocos have fastened upon the country—and it is but *one*.—*C. S. Gaz.*

It is said that Sir Robert Peel is about to pay a visit to this country.

WHOM DOES PROTECTION CONCERN?

This question, asked as to the Tariff, and as to the greater interest of the poor or the rich in Protective duties, is a good deal like asking, *Who* have the greater need to be defended by the laws, the weak or the strong? For as the strong are able to live with less aid of laws than the weak, so can the wealthy better take care of themselves than the destitute.—For the latter there may be need of poor-houses and other public charities; these, therefore, though a purely artificial contrivance, all Governments find it good to create; but is it the rich who require them? We apprehend not.

Now, to say that protective tariffs are adopted for the benefit of the capitalist is just about as true as that laws are made for the benefit of lawyers only, or that poor-houses are built merely for the sake of the overseers of the poor. But there are others that have a much greater interest in the existence of law than the lawyers, and in that of poor-houses than the overseers. It is all the difference which a man has between the necessity of living and that of getting rich. Laws and poor-houses may enable lawyers and overseers to grow richer; but the rest of the community could not exist without the laws, and the paupers would perish if there were not poor-houses. So is it with laws that, by what we call the Protective System, create more lucrative employments for those dependent for subsistence on their daily labor. The same laws help the capitalist—a man already possessed of some wealth—to get more; but what is the little and vain enjoyment of show, which added wealth creates for him, in comparison with the solid comfort spread among whole bodies of the poor by these laws, which bring their labor into constant demand, and advance its compensation still more in that continual employment than in the mere rate of wages?

If, then, protective duties are to the advantage of one capitalist, (who could, however, live without them,) they are of vastly more relative advantage to perhaps hundreds of poor, in each manufactory, who could scarcely *live*, even, without them, and about whom, at any event, they double and triple and quadruple all the security, and comfort, and respectability of life.

To judge more surely of the fact which we are asserting, let any one look at the comparative condition of the laboring poor, in those quarters where the Protective System has reared up these artificial employments, and in those other quarters, where it has not. In the former, you see all busy, diligent, and well paid; the women as profitably occupied as the men, in proportion to their strength; and the very children either at work, or at school, upon funds which the surplus of their own wages has in reality often supplied. No rags, no wretchedness, no melancholy cabin, half-roofless, and with floor of mud, a tattered troop of wild children about it, a sad mother looking half-famine-struck, to be seen occasionally through the dismantled door or broken walls, her husband probably gone a fishing or a hunting, because he, the sole worker for the family, cannot get employment more than half his time. This latter is the description, familiar to every body, of the poor of all those parts of the country where the beneficent action of the system we speak of has not yet created employments. Among them the habitation is such as scarcely defends from the weather; the raiment is scanty, coarse, unsuited to the season, and full of rents or patches; the food itself is bad, insufficient, and always uncertain for the morrow; and five dollars at a time in money is a thing no more to be dreamt of than the possession of the Bank of England. Add to all this the saddest of human deprivations—the absence of nearly all hope of ever bettering their condition. This is the situation of the poor—of those who have not farms of their own—over nearly the whole country where manufactories have not yet sprung up. Except their color, and some few general signs of belonging to civilized life, they are very little better off than savages.

On the other hand, see what general comfort, what cheerfulness in the dwelling, what decency and fitness of the apparel, what abundance and nicety of the food, what a multiplication of all the household conveniences, what habits of order and industry, what general education, what respectability, what cheerful expectations of the future, grow up among the laboring classes around every centre of the employments which these laws for the encouragement of production at home bring about. Let any man look on all this, and tell us, if he has the conscience, that this system and these establishments are for the benefit of "bloated capitalists!" For *one* benefit to those capitalists, they confer hundreds of benefits on the working classes. This we will take another occasion more minutely and systematically to explain, and to develop, as well as we can, the whole necessary relation and dependency between the employer and the laborer—a dependency (as we have said) much more necessary to the latter than to the former.—*Nat. Int.*

Wheat Crop of Michigan.—There is a general expression among our Michigan exchanges, of the increase of the wheat crop over 1845, large as it was.—Last year it was placed by many competent judges at 8,000,000 bushels, and this season they claim a further increase of 20 per cent, or ten millions bushels. Indeed some figure up even higher than this.

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